THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

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Prompt attention will be given to all business entrusted to his care. 51

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April 21, 1847. 19

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WANTED in exchange for Goods, Wool, Butter, Cheese, and all kinds of Country Produce. H. CADWELL.
June 6, 1846. 3

HARDWARE.—Shelf Hardware and House Trimmings can always be had very cheap at the cheap store of S. JACKSON & co.
November 21, 1846. 27

CASH FOR TIMOTHY SEED.—The subscribers will pay cash for good clean Timothy seed. B. TOMLINSON & CO.

M'GUFFEY'S series of School Books, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, for sale at No. 111, French St.
Erie, May 6, 1847. 51

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
On State Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel.
G. LOOMIS & CO. are now receiving from New York and opening at their new store an extensive assortment of Rich and Fashionable JEWELRY, (embracing the latest style of work in market,) *Watches, Clocks, Plated and Brittania Ware, Fine Cutlery, Steel Trimmings, Camphene and Solar Lamps, Looking Glasses, Gold Pens,* together with a general variety of Useful and Ornamental articles. *Call and see what you will see.*
June 26, 1847. 6

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CASH will be paid for one thousand bushels of Flax Seed by CARTER & BROTHER.
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Aug. 28. T. W. MOORE.

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Of the ability and integrity with which all business confided to his care will be performed it would not be proper in this place to speak, but those having Legal Business to transact, or Collections to make in this section of country, are respectfully referred to the following gentlemen:

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Erie, May 8, 1847. 51

From the City of Mexico.
Arrival of Fresh and Cheap Groceries At No. 1, Perry Block.

SINCE the Tariff has been taken off the imports into this country, and placed on that of Mexico, it has enabled those who have purchased Groceries in the East to sell them cheap. We wish all who want anything in the Grocery line to call and examine our stock, for we do assert, without fear of contradiction, that we have the freshest lot of Groceries in this market, having all been purchased from the latest importations. In our stock may be found the following:

Imperial, Gunpowder, and Young Hyson Teas; Java, Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffees; Loaf, Pulverized, Porto Rico, and N. O. Sugars; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cinamon, Nutmegs Mace, &c. Pearled barley, Crushed Oats, Nuts; Almonds, Filberts, etc.; Fruits—Apples, Raisins, English Currants, and Figs; Sperm and Tallow candles; Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil, a superior article, Salad oil, Fancy Shaving, Variegated and Bar soap. Dairy salt, White Fish, Mckerel, Mackinaw Trout, and Herring;

Kimball's extra Fine cut chewing, Spanish Smoking and Cavendish Tobaco, Pipes; Regalia. Principe, Trabuca, Lenora and common Cigars.

Colored and plain Grass and Manilla Mats.—Besides a host of other articles to supply the wants of all. A fresh supply of Groceries received semi-monthly. Call and examine goods and prices at No. 1, Perry Block.

T. W. MOORE.
Erie, June 12, 1847. 4

"Not for a Day but for all Time."
STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY, CALLED
HUNT'S LINIMENT,
HAS now given abundant evidence of its healing powers, and proved itself the most extraordinary and wonderful medicine in the world.—In the short space of two years, it has acquired a reputation for curing disease and relieving pain far greater than any medicine ever discovered.—Its wonderful cures have astonished the Medical Faculty, who now universally concede its great value. They speak of it in the highest terms and commend its use.

It is condemned by none. On the contrary, its praise is universal. The cases of cures are so numerous that it would take volumes to recount them—and it is a fixed fact, and is not disputed, that as a pain extractor it has no equal. For the many astonishing cures, see the pamphlet to be had of each agent. If you suffer with either of the diseases for which it is recommended, resort at once to its use and be cured. For the following diseases it is an infallible remedy:

Spinal
Affections, Rheumatism, Paralysis and all nervous affections, Salt Rheum, Croup or Lives, Ague in the Breast and Face, Weakness of the joints, colds, tooth ache, sore throat and Quinsy, ulcerated sores, indolent ulcers, burns frosted feet, corns, bunyons, fresh wounds swellings and bruises, scrofulous affections, musquito bites and Poisons.

☞ This Liniment is sold by all the respectable Merchants and Druggists throughout the country, and by the Proprietors at Sing Sing, N. Y. GEO. E. STANTON.

For sale by J. H. Burton & Co, Erie, B. C. Town North East, J. Clements Fairview, S. L. Jones & Co. Girard.
Oct. 9, 1847. 3m21

50 BBLS. and half bbls. White Fish and Mackinaw Trout, this day received and for sale at No. 1, Perry Block, by
T. W. MOORE.
Erie, Sept. 25, 1847. 19

PRICES REDUCED.
CASTINGS, stoves, stove pipe, copper furniture, air-tight sheet iron stoves, are now selling rapidly by the subscribers at less than ever, and our design is that no prices at Buffalo or elsewhere, for *cash*.
LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
Erie, Sept. 25, 1847.

24 KITS No. 1 Mackerel, put up for family use, just received and for sale at No. 1, Perry Block. 19
Erie, Sept. 25, 1847.

RAGS wanted in exchange for tin ware by
LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
Sept. 25, 1847.

WESTERN HOTEL,
JOHN GRAHAM, Proprietor. The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the traveling public generally, that he has leased for a term of years this new and commodious House, situated at the Eighth Street Canal Basin. This location renders the "WESTERN" pre-eminently the most convenient and desirable stopping place for all either doing business or traveling on the Canal. There is, also, attached to this establishment a large and convenient Stable for the use of Boatmen and others having horses.

No pains or expense has been spared in fitting up this house for the convenience, comfort and pleasure of guests, and the Proprietor trusts by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
Erie, April 24, 1847. 42

AN AUTUMN HYMN.

BY J. CLEMENT.

The muffled winds are sighing
O'er Autumn's opening grave,
And withered flowers are lying
Like hopes which Childhood gave.
Each leafy crown is stolen
That hung the fountains o'er,
Whose bosoms, sudden swollen,
Their grief in rivers pour.

No sylvan song of gladness
The birds are here to wake;
The wind's low tones of sadness
Alone the silence break:
And thus in Nature weeping
For beauties torn away,
Like Age, his vigils keeping
O'er Manhood in decay.

But soon the storms will vanish
And vernal bloom appear,
And Nature thou will banish
Each gloomy cloud of fear.
And soon both age and sorrow
Aside the soul will fling—
Its long, celestial morrow
Will be eternal spring.

Western Literary Messenger.

THE IDIOT BOY.

BY ALONZO FARRAR.

"See, see, sister, here is William Jones," said a little girl of ten years, with sparkling black eyes that were continually laughing, and a face as round and blooming as a peach, and dimples roguishly peeping out fancying they were hid, like their peerless little mistress herself, when playing hide and go seek, looking from the parlor window.

A sumptuous room was this parlor; rich its furniture, gorgeous its carpet and hangings, and superb the gems of art adorning its polished walls; and its little occupants, accustomed as they were to the splendor of this beautiful home scarcely dreamed that others there were, less favored than themselves, or within and without, homeless cheerful than their own.

Clara was two years older than her sister Susan, and possessed her vivacity wholly without her boisterousness. Her blue eye was ever radiant, her pretty mouth wreathed in smiles, and her quiet laugh quite as joyous and happy. It might be difficult to say which enjoys the sunshine most, the leaping cascade or the quiet stream.

"Does'nt he look stupid?" said the youngest of the sisters. "I should like to give him a real pinch, should'nt you, just to hear him cry out?"

"Old Specle is saving you the trouble," returned Clara.

Old Specle was no other than madam goose herself. [illegible] been reminded times without number, that she had no sort of claim to the short grass growing on the green, nevertheless, she cropped it every chance she could get, and persisted in treating all who passed that way as trespassers, hence now the attack upon the boy, and the little girls' merriment who witnessed it from the window.

Susan's loud laugh must have reached the unfortunate object of their unthinking remarks, for he quickly looked up to where they stood. His eyes instantly fell to the ground again, the blood rushed deep into his pale face and he hurried off as fast as his fat could carry him, and was soon lost to their sight.

The bright face of Clara became instantly sad and she said thoughtfully,

"Perhaps he isn't so foolish, after all, they think him to be. If he is, why would he turn red when he heard us laugh? If he's a fool," she continued, still having the lad agitated looks in her mind's eye, "he must have the same feelings that other boys have, he would not have looked so, and hurried so fast. I am very sorry we laughed so at him, Susan."

The happy father of the two little sisters entered the room, but they were look[illegible] from the window and his presence was [illegible]ticed. The regrets of his oldest daughter [illegible]nd the very sorrowful tone of her voice [illegible]ed him to listen.

"Every body calls him a fool," plied Susan, "and I am sure what ev[illegible]body says must be true."

"Yes, I know everybody b[illegible]her says so —he does'nt say he is an id[illegible]nd I'm sure he doesn't think so, for he s[illegible]r, and I am him by the whole hour tog[illegible]he is so good, equally convinced that fat[illegible] and knows so much, wou[illegible]waste his time upon one who could not [illegible]stand him."

The father could hard[illegible]rain from catching his little daughter [illegible]heart for her kind and charitable words[illegible]ound a deep echo in his own bosom. [illegible]moment he contrived to draw the chil[illegible]r attention. Clara blushed at seeing he[illegible]r, for she felt certain he had heard all[illegible]d said.

"Do not feel asha[illegible]your words, Clara," he said kindly. "[illegible] is in the right place much credit, whic[illegible]little giddy," and he though your hea[illegible]on her forehead.—parted the bright[illegible]e older, she will better "When Susan [illegible]re no doubt will endorse understand you[illegible]ll you not my child"' all you have [illegible]occupied hand affectionand he placed [illegible]of his youngest daughately upon t[illegible]up in the face not knowter, who lo[illegible]swer. ing well h[illegible]resumed the father, "you flect som[illegible]ike a flock of sheep, is too a blind [illegible]leader, whoever he may be— apt to f[illegible]and that one to-morrow—who this en[illegible]ough to put himself in advance. may b[illegible] the world's opinions until you Do no[illegible] weighed them, and your reason have [illegible]e tell you they are right. It is and [illegible]thinking admission that calls that [illegible]have just remarked, an idiot, and the [illegible] a fool—it has made him what he by [illegible]lated being shunning every one, is [illegible]orld does not shun him, it has no with him, but pityingly points him out as but one degree removed from the bestial level. That you may the better understand me, I will relate to you a story which has the advantage of having come under my own observation."

It wanted but this to draw Clara and Susan around their father; for notwithstanding the levity of their natures they held him in supreme love and reverence, and listened attentively, and even delighted to all he thought proper to say to them.

THE FATHER'S STORY.

There lived many miles from here, a wealthy family whom I shall call Stedman. Of four children they were all remarkably intelligent save the youngest, (a boy,) who, alas! was of that unfortunate class, an "eyesore" to his family pride—a thorn "in the side of his family's ambition."

It has been told of him, that in infancy he gave as many tokens of intelligence as any child of his months—was susceptible to that language known only to the mothers, and would prattle in return, would play with his feet, and would gaze for hours at the strange phenomenon, his tiny hands; would cry out with pain if a pin pricked him; still, as he grew older, his mind refused to advance, strengthen and expand with years. This may be accounted for perhaps, as he grew weak and imbecile in body. Disease seemed to have laid its relentless hand upon his physical and mental faculties at the same time: and though his life was despaired of, he lived, but it was a life almost without the energy and consciousness of life with him, so fully does the mind sympathise with the body. It was soon gossipped abroad that this child, John, was an idiot. Some pitied while others rejoiced; for they gladly welcamed anything, that might humble the haughty pride of the Stedmans.

"It is just good enough for them," croaked an old crone of the village. "It will teach them for the future not to feel themselves better than their neighbors. I am glad if we must be plagued with a fool in the village, it belongs to that family."

"It will teach them not to set their children up as better than other people's children," said another, whose son had been presumptuous enough to raise his eyes to the accomplished Miss Sophia Stedman, and mad enough to send her a knot of forget-me-nots. This daring on the part of the rustic swain, produced not the sensation it was intended. The young lady was only incensed beyond measure, and the beautiful beseeching flowers were thrown into the kennel.

"Yes," chimed in a Miss Asinine, "and they must send that upstart, Frank, to the city to get him a wife—there was not one rich enough for him here, I suppose. Much happiness may she bring him!"

As may be supposed, the knowledge of their shame going abroad, was not without its effect on the family pride of the Stedmans and though they professed utter indifference for the opinions of their neighbors, who were all a long way below them in the scale of worldly wealth, yet every word, every look of disrespect, now stung them to the core and was laid up against this sickly unoffending child. I will not say they wished him dead, if such an event had chanced it undoubtedly would have caused them but little sorrow.—But he lived, and after many years was convalescent.

"But was he still foolish, father?" asked Clara, who had taken more than ordinary interest in the little idiot boy, and could not refrain from the inquiry. The father smiled approvingly and resumed—

The developement of his intellect was little attended to. Family pride would not allow of his being sent to school in the village; he could be taught nothing, and their disgrace would only be made the more public thereby. As to a private tutor, that was not to be thought of for a moment, though his brothers and sisters were so provided for; and thus the good that might have been done, and the little seeds that might have taken root and grown to bear fruit, with proper culture, were never sown; and his mind was left a barren waste, with nothing to feed upon but the fancies of its feeble, untutored self. He was never allowed to leave the house for the same reason that he was not sent to school; but when the older Stedmans were from home, and the younger ones out on a party of pleasure, old Jeannette would open his prison door and let him into the street. The sight of the idiot boy was quite a treat to the gaping urchins of the village, who never allowed an opportunity to pass, when they could indulge their curiosity, and gaze and wonder at what they could not comprehend—the idiot boy. He was made to feel, however, that he was unlike every other human being; a thing, marked, shunned, neglected, if not despised, he knew enough for that, poor child, and he became still more singular in his appearance—shunning every one.

I will pass over ten years of the history of the Stedmans. The oldest son was married, as I have said before; Sophia was still on the sunny side of thirty and unmarried, for as yet she had met with no eligible offer, and it might reasonably be supposed she never would. The second son had passed the winter at the metropolis, and now it was spring, had returned home, having in his company Maj. Lindal, an early friend of his father, and Caroline, his charming daughter. Besides these, he was followed by two or three high blooded young men of fashion, all of whom were to spend the season at the Stedmans.

Now Maj. Lindal was a millionarie, and his only child Caroline, of course an heiress, whom each of the gay young men of blood felt a decided yearning for. Louis Stedman was one of her most devoted admirers; and it was said of all who paid their court, he stood most in favor with the young lady. Be this as it may, the Stedmans thought so, and not only approved of it but did everything in their power to forward the matter. Mrs. Stedman's praise of the dear boy, when she could get Caroline to listen, was untiring, and her attentions to the young lady herself, approached sycophancy.

Mr. Stedman gave himself up exclusively to the amusement of his friend, the Major; and to allow Louis a better opportunity to make advances to Caroline, the married son contrived as much as possible to draw off the city beaux, and even Sophia displayed to a greater extent the suavity of her nature, and to oblige Louis, put on some of her most bewitching airs. Some said she would gladly accept an offer of marriage from the least promising of them all, but I will not say she affected them, any farther than her brother's good required.

Thus the Stedmans were enjoying themselves, if we except John, and I know not why I should except him, for he was not of them. Ever since he was old enough he had been sent to the field to labor with the men on the farm; and now more than ever, he was kept closely at his work. If he entered the house it must be by the back door, and as for his meals, he must take them with the men in the kitchen. The Stedmans trod the soft carpet of ease, and fed on choice bits in the parlor—he, like the muzzled ox, trod out the corn to feed on the husks in the kitchen.—Again, I say, he was not one of them.

One fine afternoon, some days subsequent to the arrival of their guests, the Stedmans proposed an excursion on horseback. The party made a spirited appearance when they were all mounted. Sophia looked her very best, and sat on her horse admirably. Caroline looked the fair rival of Aurora, and managed her horse with exquisite skill. Her cheeks glowed with the warm, rosy blood of health, her eyes sparkled with excitement, and her sweet, merry laugh rang out with its accustomed glee. When she child the restive movements of her horse, the mellow tone drew all ears and all eyes towards her, though Miss Sophia's eyes had something of displeasure in them. Whether what to others is so full of harmony, was turned to discord by the physical derangement of the organ of sound, or envy—that bane of human happiness, turning every sweet to acid—or not, I will not pretend to say.

John was in the field when the cavalcade swept by upon the road. He dropped the heavy spade with which he was turning up the damp earth, and gazed after them.

"They're having a great time on't," observed one of the laborers.

"Yes," said a third, "but just you put them are gals in the kitchen, and them fellers here a ditchen' and then see what they'll be good for. They couldn't hold a candle to John, here."

"I should like to see 'em brought to it," pursued he who first spoke. "I should like to see Master Louis obliged to soil his white hands in this 'ere mire, right well; shouldn't you, John?"

John heard every word that had been said, but he made no reply. "No," he thought, "it would give me no pleasure to see him labor as I have to do; not that it would harm him; no I care not for the toil, but it is—it is that I am thought so much beneath them; that I am neglected by brothers, unloved by my sister, a stranger in my father's house!—Wherein do I differ so much from them?—Does not the same blood run in my veins?—Is not my skin as white—only it is bronzed by exposure to the sun? Is not my back as straight? But then—but then it is my mind that's warped! Yes, in my repinings I had forgotten, I am a fool! True, true, strange I should forget it when every one is sure to tell me so; I am a fool! and worst of all, I am so much the fool that I cannot see my folly.—Woe is me! for I must be an idiot, though I see it not! Has not every body told me so ever since I was a child? Well, it is most kindly ordered: the fool toils on, foolishly dreaming he is wise, and in that finds much to enjoy; while the wise man knows himself to be a fool, and the knowledge proves the source of many sorrows. Come, come, there isn't so much difference after all. What though I am a fool—content me"' and with thoughts like these, he resumed his work trying to believe, though but half convinced of his folly.

Meanwhile the cavalcade had passed by, and a short way on, they alighted at a deep stream, (turning a mill near at hand) which they were to cross in a small boat.

"Is it possible you intend crowding us all into that nut-shell, Miss Stedman?" inquired one of the city gentlemen, in evident horror of the diminutive size of the boat that was to convey them to the opposite shore. "I wouldn't trust my dog in it, unless his life was well insured, I wouldn't pon honor."

"Then thou thinkest more of thy dog's life than of thy own," said Caroline, gaily, "for thou shalt assuredly risk thyself, though not thy dog, or no longer wear ribbons of mine; and I will call theo coward."

"I trust I may have an opportunity to convince Miss Lindal I am far from being a coward," replied the disconcerted beau.

"You have it now;" cried the gay girl, banteringly. "Come, Sir Leander, follow me."

With the last word she bounded into the boat which no sooner felt the weight entrusted to it than it became dislodged from the shore and shot into the stream. Exclamations of surprise and horror ran from mouth to mouth, but Caroline had often plied the oar alone on the little lake near her father's country house, and felt no alarm, and when she saw the anxiety of her companions, she only laughed and called on him she had named Leander, to swim to her rescue. But he either lacked the courage to do so, or could not swim, and so did they all, and looked at each other as if urging the necessity of doing something; still neither moved or seemed inclined to take the risk himself.

Seeing she could expect nothing from those who had sworn a score of times, to lay down their lives to serve her, a scornful smile wreathed her lip, and most cutting was it to those gallant gentlemen on shore, for they felt it was deserved, and she began to look about her to see how she could best save herself.—The smile quickly fled from her face and a shadow gathered over it, for then for the first time, she became aware that the boat contained no oars, nor anything by which it could be guided to the land. At a glance she saw the full extent of her danger. The current was slowly, but none the less surely carrying her towards the falls, and unless assistance could reach her, she must inevitably be dashed upon the rocks below. Her cheek might well blanch with fear. Her eminent danger was well understood by all on shore, and Louis Stedman fully determined to do something worthy a gentleman and the great love he entertained for the unfortunate girl, feeling her loss to be irreparable, started to call the men who were at work upon his father's farm at no great distance from them to her assistance little thinking before he could return, she would be beyond mortal aid.

Sophia Stedman gave herself up wholly to her fears, and wringing her hands, urged the gentlemen to try some means to rescue her; but they seemed dumb and rivetted to the spot. Every moment, the poor girl's situation became more critical. A short distance on and the waters began to break in their downward course over the falls. It was a fearful moment. The boat swept steadily on, and silently she commended her soul to God. Hark! A deep plunge breaks the awful silence, but nothing could be seen but the ruffle of the disturbed and parted waters. A moment after the head of a man appeared above its surface. A murmur of approbation greeted him from the shore, and the despairing girl held out her arms to him as her only hope of life. He heard the applause, he saw the confident movement of the girl, and hope beaming anew in her sweet face, and manfully he threw himself through the water.

"Ah," shrieked Sophia Stedman; "He cannot reach her in time! See! the boat is scarcely twice its length from the falls! God protect her."

It was even so. That boat began to move with greater velocity through the water, as if preparing itself for a final leap, and the man had not gained it by many yards; and even should he succeed in reaching it, it was more than probable he could not stay its course against such a current. He seemed to be aware of it, and shouted,

"Leap, leap! or you are lost."

True to his request, she sprang from the boat which shot forward, and almost instantly disappeared. When the senseless girl appeared to view, the man's arm encircled her waist, and at the same time he secured a rich embroidered scarf that had become loosened from her neck, and was floating upon the water, and then conveyed her safely to the shore. Amid the congratulations of her companions she opened her eyes, but her deliverer had gone.

Maj. Lindal received his daughter with much feeling, but no one could tell him who it was that had so generously risked his own life to save his child. Sophia knew very well it was her idiot brother, but she chose to keep the secret to herself.

His precious burthen safe on shore, John Stedman made a precipitate retreat, and gaining the cover of a clump of trees that stood near the water, he sat himself down to dry his clothes in the sun. What were the thoughts of that poor boy when seated there—for he was a boy in the weakness of an untutored mind, unschooled in all things save the meek lessons of the heart, nourished in twenty years of isolated life. He had saved the life of a human being, he had been brought nigh unto a being possessed of that divinity, the perfect mind—he had folded a human form to his heart, and that a lovely woman. Necessity compelled her to accept the offices of a fool he thought, or she would have spurned them; but when pressing her to his bosom, the thrill of pleasure that wrapt his madened senses.—Was it an emanation of mind? To touch a being endowed with reason, was it always followed by such a pleasing sensation? Oh! to be allowed always to drink at the fountain of such knowledge.

But the spell was now broken—he was again alone. He was no longer needed—nothing human now required his assistance—he was but a blank, a waste of life! Never till this moment did he feel what it was to be a fool. That night he returned not to his father's house.

The windows of Major Lindal's house were brilliantly lighted and in his halls were gathered "fair women and brave men"—fair in all that adorns their sex, the women—brave in all words at least, the men—for they were most of them law givers, and their voices had been loud in the halls of the nation.

Caroline Lindal, the star of the evening, hung upon the arm of a gentleman, on whose face her eyes were often upturned with a goodly share of affection beaming in them—and his too, shone with a fire that sat at defiance the conventional water of unsocial restraint, and were brimful happiness. Mr. Waldron was a member of the Senate from one of our Western States, and it was whispered that he was a self made man; that he rose from the greatest obscurity to his present high and enviable position wholly by his own exertions—and was another among the many brilliant examples set before the youths of our fostering country, worthy of their highest emulation.

Where now is the idiot boy? Where the reward of his toils, his struggles, his devotion? Where now the object that first fanned into quick flame the latent fires in his bosom, and awoke him to a sense of what he was, and what he might be? Did she hazard a thought on him? That she remembered the generous act that saved her from so terrible a fate, was true; and then did she invoke blessings on the head of her unknown deliverer; but she felt nothing like love for one she had never seen. That sentiment started into being, only when called for by the noble and handsome Waldron, and now as she leaned upon his arm, and glided through the crowded apartments, a murmur of admiration followed the distinguished Senator that had so fair a partner.

"Let us seek the garden love," Waldron whispered, and they went out upon the piazza which communicated with a conservatory, and then to the gravelled walks below.

It was a lovely night. The moon rested upon tree and plant with pale and mellow light—the gentle breeze came laden with the sweet scent of flowers; and music discoursed from harp and flute ravished the ear, and enriched the hour. Altogether it was a time when passion grows like things of life—heart yields to heart—and drawing Caroline away from the crowd to a more retired part of the garden, he earnestly besought her to lend a willing ear to his petition, and name the day that would make his happiness complete.

"I have your father's consent," he said.

"My father has spoken of you in the highest terms," she replied, "and indeed sir, let me be candid with you."

"Pray be so."

"His daughter is happy to acknowledge he has done you but justice in all he has said in your praise, and her heart, too, so eloquently pleads for you, I am more than half convinced she ought to yield."

"Delightful!"

"But I have fears for you, Charles."

"Love casteth out fear, it is said—I have no fears."

"None?"

"None."

"You can know but little of what makes up the sum of waywardness, my father has told you I am blessed withal. It is scarce a month since you saw me first."

"It seems scarce a month, indeed, so swiftly has glided the pleasant hours in your society. We had met before,"

"Before, did you say?"

"And at a time when love grows with magic power. It is not—you look again, and lo! it stands before you, radiant with hope, full grown—a perfect statue—at a time when the noble instincts of thy nature showed themselves to admiring eyes, and called thee one in many thousands" and he here drew a rich embroidered scarf from his bosom.

"The scarf I lost—"

"In a perilous adventure on the river," he said, interrupting her.

"How came you by it, Charles? Was it you who—"

"It was I, and 'twas not I," said Waldron, smiling at the elegant language of the girl's countenance.

"Will you explain this riddle, Mr. Waldron?"

"You, with your father, were spending the summer at the Stedman's—but I need not enter into detail. A poor fool was toiling by the way side—at least they called him an idiot—and saw you pass. He was a member of that family you came to visit, but still an idiot adjudged by all; but he had eyes, and unbidden they followed and pondered upon thy sweet face; ears, and unchid they drank the rich tones of thy voice, as you swept by unconscious of the theft. It was the waking of a dream feebly conceived and born in the bosom of a fool. Such a vision bursts upon us but once in our life time; and to him, to his untutored fancy, it was a revelation of beauty surpassing thought. Scarcely knowing what he did, he dropped his spade and followed, urged by impulses undefined and less understood.—He arrived in time to be of trifling service to you; but let that pass. The events of that day became father of desires illimitable; the soil from which sprang a tree of ambition, whose branches filled the universe, fancy built for thee; the rock on which he built a fairy temple, time has not shattered—love's Year rolled, and Stedman, that name which only reproached him with his former ignorance, the name that called him 'idiot,' was changed by the power of the legislature, and Waldron is all that now remains of his presumptious love. Dost fear to trust thy happiness to me now?"

"No, take me Charles," was her frank reply.

"And that act, my children," said Mrs. Waldron, entering the room, "has proved the happiest of my life;" and from the tone it was uttered and the look she gave her husband, it was impossible that Clara and Susan could be mistaken; their father had been telling his own story.

"Therefore, my children," resumed Mr. Waldron, "learn not to be deceived by appearances, and when you see a being like that poor unfortunate who but now passed the window, remember that the mind is there—the diamond is but hid in the heaps of sand that surrounded it. Seek to bring it forth when occasion requires; and forget not that he owes much of his present condition to the circumstances of life which influence all more or less; believing that mind feebly burning, like a light flittering in its socket, may be rekindled in a whole some atmosphere—since thy father was an Idiot Boy."—*Boston Olive Branch.*

"Got a paper to *spare*?"

"Yes, sir; here's one of our last. Would you like to subscribe, sir, and take it regularly?"

"I would—but I am too poor."

That man had just returned from the Circus: cost 50 cents; lost time from his farm, 25 cents; whiskey judging from the smell, at least 25 cents—making a dollar and a half actually thrown away, and then begging for a newspaper, alleging that he was too poor to pay for it!

That's what we call "saving at the spile and wasting at the bung-hole."—*Boonslick Times.*

Sack of Mexico.

From the N. O. Delta, Oct. 2.

Bombardment of Puebla—Renunciation of the presidency by Gen. Santa Anna—Revolt in Papantla.

The following intelligence which, if correct, is very important, we extract from El Arco Iris, of the 26th ult., published at Vera Cruz. It will be seen that the "Napoleon of the South" has again renounced the presidency. Whether this *second* abdication is like the previous one, a mere pretence, yet remains to be seen; at present, everything is obscure.

Letters from Jalapa and Orizaba, received yesterday in this city (says El Arco Iris,) give the most positive information that the city of Mexico has been the theatre of the most horrible and lamentable scenes.

The moment that Gen. Santa Anna abandoned the capital, the disorders commenced, and as soon as the populace considered themselves free from the bayonets which might have controlled them, the leperos commenced to sack the city, and committed every manner of *excess, pillaging and robbing* the houses, without making any distinction between natives and foreigners.

It is said that, during the pillage, an American division attempted to penetrate into the city, but became involved in a dreadful conflict with the people, and was repulsed, one part to the sentry stations and citadel, while another succeeded in getting possession of the convent of San Francisco, where it made itself secure against the multitude, having abandoned two pieces of artillery.

To these horrors, in order that nothing might be *wanting to complete the picture* of death and destruction prepared for the capital by the shadow of resistance of the army of the republic, succeeded the bombardment of the city by the American army, which was in possession of the citadel and other fortified points in the suburbs. We regret that we are unable to give to our readers more detailed information, as everything leads us to believe that the losses and misfortunes which the unhappy inhabitants of the city of Mexico have suffered has been immense, induced as well by a soulless mob, as by the bombs of the enemy.

Letters from Puebla also inform us that General Rea entered Puebla, and that that city suffered a horrible bombardment by the Americans from the fortified heights; that Gen. Herrera marched toward Queretaro with the remainder of the army which left Mexico, and that Santa Anna, with 2,000 cavalry, was in Tlaxcala, with the intention of proceeding to Puebla, to unite his forces with those of Gen. Rea, and cut off the communication of the *American army* with the seacoast.

While writing those lines, we have received a manifesto issued by General Santa Anna on the 16th, in the city of Guadaloupe de Hidalgo. In it he renounces the presidency of the republic, and appoints in his place the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, Senor Pena y Pena, who, with two colleagues shall be the depository of the supreme power *until Congress shall meet and make an election.* He also promises anew to combat, even *to the last drop of blood, for the liberty of the nation.* To-morrow we will publish this new and important burst of patriotism and decision.

In Papantla there occurred a popular commotion, in which the citizens Meza, Nunez, and others, were killed. We will give hereafter more information concerning this.

[In explanation of the bombardment above alluded to, we find the following statement in the correspondence of La Patria, of this city:]

On the 11th, 12th, and 13th of Sept., Gen. Scott attacked the city of Mexico with but little success, having been repulsed several times with serious loss. On the 14th, he succeeded in obtaining possession of Chapultepec and the citadel, and commenced the bombardment of the city from the Paseo, the citadel, and San Cosme. In the evening Santa Anna evacuated the city—publishing a manifesto, in which he says that, to avoid the destruction of Mexico, he retires to the city of Guadaloupe, from which place he would concert his future operations. As soon as the Mexican troops had withdrawn from the city, the *leperos* began a horrible sack. Two of the alcaldes begged of the American general that he would come and protect the property and occupy the city. The general sent a column, with two pieces of artillery, upon which the population, rushed, capturing the pieces, and routing the column, the remains of which sought a refuge in the convent of San Francisco. In consequence of this, Gen. Scott bombarded the city until the evening of the 15th, when he entered as far as the palace.—The loss caused by the sack exceeds three millions of dollars.

The *same correspondent* sets down the force of Gen. Rea at Puebla at 6,000 men, and represents the Americans as confined to the entrenched camp on the heights of Frontera.

FROM TEXAS.

The steamship Galveston, Haviland, from Galveston the 29th ult., arrived last evening (*says the N. O. Delta,*) We find the following items of news in the Galveston Gazette of Monday:

Jas C. Show, comptroller of Texas, returned to Texas by the Galveston, from Washington city, where he has been on business of the State. He has at length succeeded in obtaining from the United States government the indemnities stipulated to be paid previous to annexation—though not the full amounts. He obtained but $2,500 on account of the Snively expedition, and $27,000 on account of the custom-house affair with collector Bourland on our eastern frontier.—Mr. Shaw also succeeded in collecting $15,000 due for supplies furnished the army.

Major Coffin, of the paymaster's department, arrived by the Galveston, with $50,000 for the payment of the Texas troops.

Capt. Henry E. McCulloch has been authorized to raise a company for the protection of the Texas frontier. He is now in the service, and not being able to visit the settlements, in order to raise the men necessary, will rendezvous at his present quarters, (Llano Station,) sixty miles above Austin, on the Colorado river, on the 20th day of October next, and on the 21st will proceed to organize his new company. It is required that volunteers come well mounted on servicable horses not under four nor over ten years old, armed with a good handy rifle, double-barrelled shot-gun, *or yager, with one or more braces of pistols.*

We understand that the sugar planters in Brazoria county are well prepared for the busy season, which is approaching. New mills, manufactured and put up by J. & J. Goodlos, of Cincinnati, are now ready for business on a number of plantations.

The Boston Whig and New England Puritan both abominate the war, and yet they cannot agree; for, while the Whig characterises as "ridiculous cant and humbug", the Puritan's distress about the soldiers kneeling to the host in Mexico, the Puritan, on the other hand, sneers at the Whig for representing it as "a terrible thing that our armies have violated religious sanctuaries in Mexico." Forms of worship are no more to the Whig than the desecrations of Mexican churches are to the Puritan. The Puritan declares that it means to keep up its cant and humbug, and the Whig will of course persevere in its horror at imaginary desecrations of churches. Meanwhile civilization and republicanism will advance in their benign mission, *the elevation of the masses.—Boston Post.*

Father Mathew intends visiting this country next spring. In a private letter, he says, "Next Spring, God permitting, I shall proceed to your glorious Republic, to give expression in person to the gratitude that swells in my bosom."

A MEXICAN WHIG!

We learn by the Ohio Statesman, that Captain Sanderson, of Columbus, has written a letter home from St. Angel, near the city of Mexico, in which there is the following *passage:*

"It is said they (the Mexicans) had twenty thousand troops in this battle; so says *Harrison Kinney*, from Columbus, who I found fighting with the enemy—he having deserted from Puebla, and now a prisoner, and will be shot. This is the opinion of most of the officers."

The Statesman informs us that "Kinney was a tailor by trade in Columbus," and adds, "it is a melancholy record to make of his end. He was a very decided Whig, and we cannot see what tempted him to this great crime of deserting his country, except the effect produced by the Whig papers and such speeches as those of Corwin. He has a child in this city, his wife being dead. We did not suppose our city would have such a reproach to bear from one of her volunteers."

The speech of Senator Corwin was *largely circulated by the Mexican press*, and if it did not make Kinney a traitor, it must have *encouraged him considerably* after he had taken *the disgraceful step.* Mr. Webster's late harangue in Massachusetts will, without doubt, also be republished in all the Mexican papers, but it comes too late, we think, *seriously to impede the success of our arms;* and the ultimate conquest of an honorable peace. Massachusetts herself has got to endorse or reject this speech in a few weeks, and we were not without hope that her people will be found as true, as devoted, and as unflinching in defence of the country, now, as they were in the days of Lexington and Bunker Hill; for all the assertions of her Federal presses and Federal orators to the contrary. *—Pennsylvanian.*

Lynching.—A gentleman, who formerly lived at Nauvoo, Ill., came to this city a few *days since on business.* On Tuesday he met with a person he had formerly known in Nauvoo, and was by him invited to go over to Illinois and spend the night. He consented, *and went over a short distance from* the river and remained all night. On the following evening he was again met by his supposed friend, and earnestly solicited to renew his visit. After some hesitation he consented, and again crossed the river and went to the house he had staid at the night before. Shortly after supper he was invited by two men, with whom he had no previous acquaintance, to take a walk. The night being fine, and apprehending no danger, he consented. The three pursued their way to the woods, when, as if by accident, they were met by eight other men, who immediately seized our Nauvoo friend, stripped and inflicted on his bare back a severe whipping. He was then suffered to depart, and the following morning made the best of his way to this city. No reasons were assigned by the lynchers for this strange conduct nor did the person who received the whipping demand any, being glad to get off with no further injury than resulted from a sore back. He thinks, however, that the person who invited him to go to Illinois was the instigator of the outrage—to gratify probably, some old and unknown grudge.*—St. Louis New Era.*

Let Justice be Done.—The Columbus Enquirer of the 5th inst. says:—The desertion of a number of men from the American Army, and their capture, and execution near the city of Mexico, have given rise to many *remarks* calculated to reflect on the patriotism of certain adopted citizens of this country. It has been thought, and we confess that this was the impression left on our mind, that the battalion alluded to were mostly from the Emerald Isle. The New York Police Register contains the names and places of nativity of that infamous set of scamps, from which we are sorry to learn that a large portion were Americans [illegible] follows:—Americans 64; Irishmen 24; Germans 16; Scotch 4; and one each from England, Novia Scotia, France and Poland. We published this acount that unjust reproach may be taken from the shoulders of those who do not merit the censure. Let all bear their part.

Robbery and Murder.—We learn from the Eastern Express, that Mr. Edward Matthews, (brother of the editor of the Yankee Blade, in Boston,) was cruely murdered in the town of Waterville, Me., on Thursday night last. Mr. Matthews had been up to the city, and had in his possession some $2,000 which he had drawn from the Ticonic Bank that day, which funds were taken away from him, and he was found dead, with his head terribly smashed and disfigured. No clue has yet been obtained to the dastardly murderers.—Mr. Matthews was about 22 or 23 years old.

Names.—The Spanish real, in Massachusetts, is called a "ninepence," in New York, a "shilling," Maryland a, "levy," in South Carolina, "seven-pence," and Louisiana a "bit," the half real, in Massachusetts, "fourpence a half-penny," in New York, "sixpence," in Maryland, a "fip," and in Louisiana, a "picayune."

The State of Arkansas invites emigrants to come and take lands which have been forfeited for taxes, and no payment will be required of them. The auditor, upon proof of settlements, will make a deed, which the supreme court has decided will be valid. The forfeited tracts comprise some of the finest lands in the State.

The Indians of the West.—The Independence (Missouri) Expositor states that every thing indicates the approach of a long and bitter struggle with the predatory tribes inhabiting the immense country between that frontier and the Pacific. Two causes conspire to render this inevitable. First, the great numerical force of the Indians, and the rapid diminution of the buffalo, upon which they exclusively subsist. Second, the unwise incredulity of our Government, in its slow and reluctant recognition of the approaching danger and the levity exhibited by the President and Cabinet in their treatment of existing difficulties.

Trade in Apples.—One hundred barrels of magnificient pippin apples, from the Palham farm, Ulster county, N. Y., are now being shipped from Boston for China. This is the first shipment of this excellent fruit to that distant part of the globe. The trade with China in apples may yet be equal to that with England.

The Superior Court for Fairfield county has granted a divorce to Mrs. Phebe Ball, the lady so shamefully imposed upon by one Calvin S. Ball, on the ground that he had attempted to poison her.—Widows should keep a better lookout for such fellows.*—New Haven Register.*

Suspected Poisoning.—Francis Bruggman, a druggist in Sandusky City has been arrested on charge of murder, by administering poison to Conrad Alder, his partner in business. Bruggman and Alder were foreigners, and had recently removed to Sandusky. Alder died suddenly and under circumstances which excited suspicion. Poison was found in the stomach.

Northern Rice.—Gen Verplanck, the Commissioner to negotitate a treaty with the Chippewas in speaking of the wild Rice which grows abundantly in Minnesota, *says it is better than the Southern Rice. The berries are larger* and its flavor is far better; for when boiled and allowed to cool it forms a consistent mass like good wheat bread, and more mutritious. Any quantity of it grows on all the lakes in this Northern country.—The outlets and bays are filled with it. It ripens in the month of August, and is the main reliance of the Indians during the winter months for their sustenance.

TARIFF OF 1846—MORE RUIN!

It gives us great pleasure to favor the opponents of the present tariff with all the information which we possess tending to show its ruinous effects upon the business of the country! For instance, the following facts and figures cannot fail to be interesting to them:

From the Philadelphia Commercial List, Oct. 2.

The comparative supplies of coal sent to market in 1846 and 1847 have been:

	1846. Tons.		1847. Tons.
By Reading railroad, to Sept. 24,	872,898	To Sept. 23,	936,533
" Lehigh canal, to Sept. 23,	381,831	" " 21,	473,353
" Schuylkill canal, (enlarging)		" " 23,	158,814
" Lackawanna canal, Sept. 12,	205,032	" " 18,	267,810
	1,460,681		1 836 569
			1,460,681
Increase in 1847			425,888

Thus has the coal business increased *twenty-five per cent.*, so far, in this year of ruin and distress.

It appears from a statement in detail, published in the Philadelphia Commercial List of September 18th, that the following is the aggregate receipt of tolls on the Pennsylvania railroads and canals during the years 1846 and 1847, commencing November 30th preceding each year, and ending Sept. 1st:

Aggregate for 1847	$1,211,373 09
Do do 1846	847,201 58
Increase in 1847	$354,171 51

It only falls a little short of *fifty per cent.*

The Boston manufacturers and capitalists seem to have suffered in like manner. We find in the Boston Shipping List of Sept. 4th the following statement of the "domestic cotton goods trade" for three months, ending Aug. 31st:

"The export of domestic cotton goods to foreign ports the past month ending August 31st, has been as follows:

	Bales and cases.
To Canton	2,056
Cape of Good Hope	63
Montevideo and Buenos Ayes	142
Balize	37
Cuba	23
Nova Scotia	5
Total	2 326
Previous two months	8 193
Total for three months	10 519
Same period last year, (under tariff of '42	6,354
Increase	4,165

It seems from the statement above, that the poor manufacturers of Lowell, who were to be ruined by the tariff of 1846, have increased their exports of manufactured goods nearly *fifty per cent.* in three months. Nay, more; they have sent them to China, Cape of Good Hope, South America, Cuba, and Nova Scotia—in every quarter of the world except Europe, competing with British rivals in their favorite market of China, and even in the British colonies of Nova Scotia and the Cape of Good Hope. How stupid not to know how they are ruined!

But, alas! the Boston banks, owned by the manufacturers and merchants of that city, are suffering in like manner, as will appear from the following statement of their semi-annual dividends for the last four years, which we copy from the financial article of the Boston Post of October, 5th:

	April. Capital.	Amount. Dividends.	October. Capital.	Amount. Dividends.
1844	$17,180,030	$41[illegible],300	$17 180,000	$480 000
1845	17,480,000	530,250	17,[illegible]80,000	561,851
1846	18,180,000	583,000	18,[illegible]80,000	603.000
1847	18,180,000	621,000	1[illegible],[illegible]80,000	[illegible]53,000

Did not Abbott Lawrence, in one of his very profound and statesmanlike letters to William C. Rives, predict that in a short time after the tariff of 1846 went into operation, the manufacturers would be all ruined. "and not a specie-paying doing business will [would] be found in the United States?" He did even so predict. But, how facts stulify and confound such deluded theorists, who, if they are honest men, seem to have no ration-*the [illegible] of* the principles which control by which they make their enormous fortunes. Such charlatanry in political economy as Mr. Lawrence has been guilty of in his letters to Mr. Rives, is scattered to the winds, and utterly exploded by the simple truth as developed by the actual operation of the present tariff.

"Miss Snubbs," said the widow Smashpipes, yesterday morning, coming into the house with an apron full of potatoes, "this is the Exquimaux storm—Green, the grocer, down to the corner, where I've bin to git these partaters, tells me so; and he says farthermore, that the sun is jest about crossing the line; I wish't it warn't cloudy—I should like to see whether it crosses it astraddle or hops clear over.*—Pennsylvanian.*

Pretty Good.—It is stated of a man in Illinois, named Wilson Corey, while cutting down a large oak, a flash of lightning came down the tree, made a hole in the earth five feet deep, and buried him in it up to his neck, so fast as to make it impossible for him to get out. He was rescued by his friends next morning. It is added, as strange, that four panthers had been in the tree which Mr. C. was cutting down, but gave no intimation of their presence, which was discovered only by their being found dead in the upper branches where they had been concealed, and were killed by the lightning.

The flood in Pennsylvania.—The York (Pa.) Gazette of Tuesday last says:

We are sorry to learn that many of our farmers residing on the several branches of the Codorus, suffered *severe* loses—some of them having hundreds of bushels of corn, which had just been cut off and shocked in the field, swept off by the flood—some in addition, losing the entire lines of their fences on the creek.—*The Codorus* navigation is said to be very much injured, most of its locks having been entirely ruined. Mr. John Brillinger is said to have sustained serious injury in the loss of lumber timber &c. This has been the heaviest flood on the Codorus for twenty-five years.

A slip from the office of the Lewistown (Pa.) Gazette, says:

The greatest flood of water that has swept the valley of the Juniata since the year 1810, visited its inhabitants on Friday and Saturday last, marking its entire course with a scene of sickening desolation. It is stated by the old watermen and others to have been from *thirty to thirty-one feet above low water mark!*

The damage in Lewistown is stated by the Gazette to be very heavy. There is not one bridge left standing on the Juniata. The public works have suffered severely. In the Narrows there are several large breaks, and accounts from above as high as Holidaysburg, represent the railroad as washed away in many places, and numorous breaks in the canal.

Shooting off the Wires.—Some person or persons engaged in very serious sport on Friday last.—The Telegraph wires were shot off some three miles west of Rochester on the afternoon above named, and about 600 feet of wire carried to parts unknown. The messenger who was sent from the Telegraph office in this city to repair the damage, finding that he had not sufficient lengh of wire to supply the place taken away, left the roll he had with him and returned for more. While absent this roll was stolen!. The Telegraph Company have offered a reward of $100 for the detention of any person committing such offences. Shooting of wires is a dangerous business.

Learned Wood Sawyer.—We have in this city a German about 30 years of age, who was educated in one of the German universities. He is an excellant *Latinist*, a good Greek and Hebrew scholar, and speaks and writes French, Spanish, German and English, and is an excellent mathematician. With all these accomplishments, he is compelled, for want of better employment, to saw wood for a living.*—Detroit Jour.*

Kisses and apples are very similar—they "should never be tasted without pairing."

THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, October 23, 1847.

Thos. H. Ellison is a duly authorized agent to procure subscribers for this paper.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A Mass Meeting of the Democrats of Erie County will be held at the Court House, on Monday evening of November Court, at 7 o'clock P. M., to talk about the glorious result of the recent election in the State; to express their sentiments in regard to the war, and discuss matters of general importance to the party. There will be several able speakers present on the occasion. Turn out; the evenings are long and the subjects to be discussed interesting.

By order of the Dem. Central Committee.
Oct. 23, 1847.

We see that our Town Council are laying down a substantial stone walk across the Public Square, *on the east side of State* Street. The town would have saved money by having done it long since. Better late than never, however.

Some scamp, not having the fear of law or gospel before his eyes, has stole the Editor of the Rochester Advertiser's hat.—Our cotemporary ought to feel thankful that it was not his wig.

Shades of gin cocktails and whiskey punces, listen! The Pittsburgh Telegraph proposes the Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Fayette, as Speaker of the new whig House of Representatives.

"There is Many a Slip," &c.

There were many amusing incidents transpired during the past election campaign, but none that so completely exemplified the old adage, "there's many a slip between the cup and the lip," as the following. A whig lawyer, who shall be nameless, called a Democratic member of the bar aside, on the day of election, and after a little preliminary conversation, said that now that it was certain Irvin would be elected Governor, he had concluded to be an applicant for Prosecuting Attorney for this county, and solicited our Democratic friend's assistance. What reply was made, this deponent sayeth not, but we expect that by this time our applicant for office under the was-to-be administration of James Irvin, will agree with us that "there *is* many a slip between the cup and the lip"—especially, if it is a fact, as we have heard it intimated, that he left the Democratic party in 1838 under the expectation of being appointed to the same office by Jos. Ritner, who like his successor now, was then repudiated by the Democracy.

The Democrats of the Keystone think it both a "pleasure and a duty to do good," and hence have decided that that "romantic town situated far in the interior of this State" shall not be deprived of its "benevolent citizen," so "distinguished for moral worth and political standing." They could not harden their hearts to deprive that "large circle of acquaintances", of the benefits of his "charitable" and "benevolent" acts, and hence voted for his competitor, Francis R. Shunk. We of this and rejoice that the [illegible]

"The Foot-Prints of that 'Ruin.'"

Do not fail to read the article in another column, from the Washington Union, in regard to that "ruin" predicted by whigery, and showing the manner it has effected the country. By it the reader will see from reliable data, how one of Pennsylvania's great interests, the coal trade, has been "ruined." This brach of trade, according to Federal prophets, was to suffer most by the bill of '46. Foreign competition would destroy the trade; and the mines that were then resounding with the noise of busy workmen, would become a desert waste where solitude would hold undisputed sway. The result has proved, however, that this very branch of trade has increased twenty-five per cent. in quantity, while prices have been maintained. It also exhibits the increase of trade upon our public works, as also the evident prosperity in all branches of manufactures and business.

Since writing the above, the following has come under our notice, which we beg leave to append, and to call the reader's attention:

A Plan of "ruin."—The plan of the company which is organized for the purpose of applying the water of the Connecticut river, at Hadley Falls, in Massachusetts, is almost unparalleled in magnitude. The Chicopee Telegraph publishes some of its features. It is intended to provide water-power for 56 large cotton-mills, 68 by 260 feet, six stories high, carrying from 18,000 to 27,000 spindles each, according to the fineness of the fabric manufactured—about eleven hundred thousand at least—together with a power for machine-shops and other purposes. The primary canal, extending in a southwestern direction, is to be 30 feet deep, 140 feet wide at its head, and 80 feet at its terminus. The water is to be conducted back by a parallel canal to near the head of the first, where it will be discharged into another, which is to extend circuitously about a mile and a half. These different canals are to furnish the 56 mills and a proportionate number of machine-shops with the power requisite to their operation. The foundations of several large mills are to be laid this fall.*—N. Y. Evening Post.*

The Gazette pleads "not guilty" to the charge of misrepresenting Judge Thompson, in asserting that he called the whigs "tories" in his speech the night before election. It however refuses to make the amende honorable, and equivocates as follows.

"Respectable gentlemen who were present say we indicated the general import of Judge Thompson's remarks correctly. It then becomes a question of *veracity* between them and the Observer."

Our complaint of misrepresentation was not in regard to the Gazette's version of "the general import of Judge Thompson's remarks," but merely in reference to the charge of calling the whigs "tories," and we therefore assert that if the "respectable gentlemen" alluded to by the Gazette are to be understood as affirming that he did make use of such language, they are—*mistaken!*

The New Orleans Delta says there is a letter in that city from Gen. Taylor, in which he expresses *opposition to the Wilmot Proviso.—Gazette.*

Wonder if that fact had anything to do with the sudden somerset of your neighbor across the street, on the Proviso question?

We regret to see that E. B. Eshelman, Esq. has withdrawn from the Meadville Republican. Who his successor will be is not stated.

MR. WEBSTER'S CONSISTENCY.

We intended to have devoted some little space in to-day's paper in reviewing and showing up some of the inconsistencies of Mr. Webster's recent speech before the Whig State Convention of Massachusetts, but we *have concluded to merely place* the two following extracts before our readers and let them speak for themselves. We pass over his declarations that the war is unjust and unnecessary, that annexation was the cause of it, that Mexico had no claim upon Texas, and therefore had no cause to complain of us for *annexing* that State, the inconsistency of which is so plainly manifest that the most obtuse intellect must observe it, and come to that part where he declares his course in regard to voting for future supplies. We quote from the speech, as published in the Gazette, of the 14th.

"*Suppose* that we have no peace, the armistice broken, the war in renewed progress, and Congress assembles. What is to be done? Unless the President shall make out a case, show Congress that no purpose of acquisition, *no purpose not directly connected* with the welfare of this Union, is the object and end of this war, *we ought to go against any more supplies to carry it on.* It is the duty of Representatives, if they believe a war is waged for improper purposes, to put an end to it."

Let us now turn to a speech made by this same Daniel Webster, on the 2d of December last, in Philadelphia, which if we recollect right, was published in the Gazette two weeks later, and see what he there said upon the subject.

"Nevertheless, gentlemen, the war is upon us—our armies are in the field and our navies are on the sea. *Our duty as good citizens is plain.* WE MUST MAINTAIN THE GOVERNMENT AND AID IT IN AN HONORABLE MANNER TO BRING THE WAR TO A SPEEDY TERMINATION. The people demand that every effort shall be made to effect this end. But while war lasts, while our soldiers are on the land and our sailors on the sea to uphold the flag of our country, *every means must be adopted to succor and support them.* They bear the commission of their government—their duty is obedience to their superiors—they are engaged in a foreign service—they have done honor to their country."

Now, painful as it is, we are irresistably led to one of three conclusions in regard to this last effort of the "great expounder." He had either imbibed too much wine—not enough—or his hitherto bright intellect and vivid memory is fast becoming palsied by the hand of time and benumbed by the sere and yellow leaf of age—and there we'll leave him!

Harmonious Whigery.

The Fredonia Censor, of October 19th, in an article on the Wilmot Proviso, says:

"The Wilmot Proviso, then, must form the *grand rallying point of the Whigs*, and "No more territory, unless it be free," be prominently inscribed upon their banner."

That is pretty emphatic, any how—but per contra, hear the Erie Commercial, of the 20th, one day subsequent.

"That movement (the Wilmot Proviso) belonged exclusively to the Locofocos—a banting of their own begetting—which now they are anxious to destroy. Let them, if they please. *The Whigs will not father it;* although opposed to the extension of territory by conquest—or to the extension at all with the curse of slavery, *yet we believe they will not adopt the cast off principles of Locofocoism to accomplish their wishes.*"

Reader, can you guess, or are you not enough of a Yankee, the cause which has of the Commercial, for it well known that that paper was rabid on the "Wilmot Proviso" a short time since? The Pennsylvania election has just resulted in the complete prostration of that humbug, as well as all others "of the same sort" with which whigery hoped to gull the people—hence the change!

"Still Harping upon my Daughter."

The whig press has become so accustomed to argue the Mexican side of the present controversy with that country, that they *involuntarily* assume that position whenever they broach the subject, even though they, by so doing, place themselves in an antagonistic position to some of their accredited statesmen. For instance, the last Commercial, in an article on "the designs of the government," abounding with misrepresentations and false statements, assumes that Mexico had a claim u[illegible] Texas before annexation, and says "the ri[illegible] of Mexico should have been purchased." N[illegible] we shall not show, as we could easily do [illegible] falsity of this *apology* for Mexico, but will call a witness from the Commercial's ow[illegible] and let him brand this Mexican sym[illegible]iser with shame—and that witness shall [illegible] no less a personage than the Hon. Dan[illegible] Webster. We quote from his speech "befo[illegible] State Convention of Massachusetts," [illegible]ublished in the Erie Gazette of the 14th in[illegible]

"From [illegible]36, when was the battle of San Jacinto, [illegible]43, *Mexico had no authority over Texas, [illegible] claim upon her territory.* In 1841-2-3, [illegible] was an independent government, so [illegible]ALLY, SO PRACTICALLY, SO RECOGNISED [illegible] own and other governments. *Mexico ha[illegible]round of complaint in the annexation o[illegible]s.*"

Mr. We[illegible]says from 1836 to 1843, "Mexico ha[illegible]uthority over Texas, no just claim upon [illegible]rritory," and yet the Commercial in o[illegible] pander to the taste of its partizan read[illegible] make out a case against the Executive [illegible] throw discredit upon the war, by makin[illegible]pear unjust on our part—to "give aid a[illegible]fort" to the enemy—is engaged at this [illegible]y in arguing that Mexico had claims [illegible]exas, and that we had no right to anne[illegible] this country without her consent. [illegible] wonder that the people have ris[illegible] their might in the Keystone and reb[illegible]ese men? Verily, no!

The Na[illegible]vention.

We see that ma[illegible]r democratic exchanges are agitat[illegible]me and place for holding the Nationa[illegible]tion. Some are for Baltimore as the [illegible]d the Fourth of July as the time. Oth[illegible]cate the claims of Cincinnati, and urg[illegible]ier day for the meeting. For our pa[illegible] little which place is finally selecte[illegible] decidedly in favor of the Fourth of J[illegible]time. Give us a short campaign—le[illegible]ducted with spirit and energy, and [illegible]ot who the opposing candidate is, the [illegible] and measures of the Democratic [illegible] vindicated and approved by the [illegible] person of our candidate.

The Fredonia Cens[illegible] "completely satisfied" with the [illegible]m this State, and begs of us not t[illegible]y more such." As much as we are [illegible] oblige our cotemporary, truth com[illegible]ay we "have a few more left of the [illegible]

OCTOBER.

"The melancholy days have come,
The saddest of the year,
Of wailing winds and naked woods,
And meadows brown and sere.—*Bryant.*

We know not why it was that Bryant, one of the most gifted of American poets, should have designated in the above that portion of the *year* of which October is the emblematical representative, as the "saddest," or its days as "melancholy." It may be that to him they are—not so perhaps because in themselves they possess any more "melancholy" features, or a "sadder" aspect than any other, but because, perchance, of the loss of some dear friend—the departure from earth to the regions of eternity of some loved companion or associate, who in the spring time of usefulness, and in the midst of hope and happiness, had received the summons and obeyed the mandate, "dust thou art and unto dust thou shalt return." It may be that some fair and tender blossom, the petals of whose intellect and the beauty of whose form, had just began to unfold beneath the warm and genial rays of education and age, and in whose future destiny the poet had taken a deep interest, had been called to a world where time and seasons are not, 'mid the "wailing winds and naked woods" of brown October. Under circumstances like these, we can readily imagine, that the autumnal winds, as they murmur, and moan, and sigh, through the fast decaying and drooping leaves, plainly breathing the dirge of the departing year, would bring to mind thoughts sad and melancholy. But to us the "melancholy days" of October are ever welcome.—We love their soft and mellow light, and admire the variegated tints of the decaying foliage. We delight to contemplate the signs of plenty which are invariably to be seen among the tillers of the soil in this blessed and beautiful land at this season of the year.—And although the "medows" may be "brown and sere," we know they have just been made to yield a portion towards driving from the doors of the poor as well as the rich the gaunt figure of famine and want. The husbandman gathers his crops, and blesses God that they are all his—no tithes does he have to pay an established clergy, nor taxes to a hereditary aristocracy. But he blesses and worships God as he pleases, and his rulers are but his own servants, whose acts he can freely canvass, and whose services he can dispense with at pleasure. There is much to learn from the "brown" and melancholy days" of October, "the saddest of the year," of which poets never "dreamed of in their philosophy."

"October," says a writer on the subject, "in the calendar of Romulus was the eighth.—Dominitian, a Roman Emperor, a cruel and vindictive wretch, was born on the twentieth day of this month, and was desirous that it should take its name from him: but the Senate decreed 'that all inscriptions should be totally razed; that his name should be struck out of the registers of fame, and his memory abolished forever.' This wicked Emperor was assassinated in the 45th year of his age. His death put a period to the family of the Vespasions, and he was the last of the twelve Cæsars. *Win-monat*, or wine month, was the name given to October by the Saxons. Although the ancient Saxons made no wine, yet they had it at this season from the adjoining countries. This month was sometimes called *Winter-falleth.*"

The overwhelming victory [illegible] completely unnerved both our neighbors of the Commercial and Chronicle—so much so that they can't even set down or subtract the simplest amount of figures correct. For instance, him of the Chronicle says, "this county in 1844 gave Markle 3501 votes, and Shunk 2585—whole number of votes 5708, whig majority 1294." Now were this statement correct, the whole number of votes would 6086, whig majority 916. The Commercial man says in 1844 Shunk received "2207 votes in this county, whereas he has now [illegible]728, a falling off of 379" If we can subtract right it is a falling off of 479. We never knew a defeat before have such a *visible* effect upon the Federalists—like Daniel Webster, when he quit Tyler's cabinet, they don't know where to go or what to do. Poor fellows!

Balance of Trade.

The Journal of Commerce explains in the following few words a fallacy in regard to trade, which obtains even yet in the discussions of some of the economists, on the necessity of exports and imports balancing each other. The Boston merchants have shipped in the last three months, 13,38[illegible] tons of ice, *costing nothing.* The books of the Custom House, *when* the proceeds of this ice are brought back, will show so much balance against the country. We export a cargo which cost nothing, and import in payment a cargo of value. For doing such things, and for generally bringing back more than it carried away, trade was accused and *convicted* of impoverishing nations. One would think that any body could have seen through such a delusion; yet our highly respectable race did not see through it until some fifteen years ago.

Ohio has gone for the whigs as usual, that party having secured a majority in both branches of the legislature. We regret this only because it will bring another Tom Corwin into the United States Senate in the place of "Bill Allen"

We neglected to State last week that at the recent election, Messrs. E. Babbitt, B. B. Vincent and J. C. Marshall, were elected Trustees of the Erie Academy, and Simeon Hunt and Hugh Hamilton, were elected Trustees of Waterford Academy.

In the language of a contemporary, altered to suit our purpose, we would say, our *compliments* to the Observer!—as we are pretty soundly thrashed we hope it will say no more about it!*—Gazette.*

On one condition we will grant your request, viz. That in future you will yourself, and in the meantime use your influence to persuade your friends, not to be quite so dictatorial and overbearing towards those who you are bound to believe honestly differ with you in regard to certain great measures of national and state policy. Do you agree?

Hon. Henry A. Wise, late Minister to Brazil, has arrived at Washington, and has had an audience with the President and Secretary of State. He is represented to be in fine health and spirits.

The Encarnacion prisoners were recently paid off at New Orleans. They numbered in all ninety-two men, and Uncle Sam gave the "boys" nearly $17,000 for their services.

It is well remarked by the N. Y. Tribune, that the elegant Native party in this State done us the service at the late election which usually devolves upon the Birney Abolitionists. Its influence was thrown in favor of Shunk. Strange sight!—Natives and foreigners acting together. But the truth is our opponets managed to secure the support of the fag ends of all parties, and this accounts for their extraordinary success.

The above paragraph we find in the last Gazette. Its objects, for it has two, are plainly to be seen. By such false statements it seeks to excuse the defeat of its party in the State, and to mislead our adopted citizens in regard to the predilections of the Natives.—It however, will not, cannot succeed. The disgraceful coalition of the whigs and natives in 1844 in Philadelphia city and county still stares them in the face, and cannot be eradicated from the minds of the people. Besides the same game was attempted this year, tho' it did not succeed to the extent anticipated, as the following from the Pennsylvanian demonstrates. "The returns of votes as far as known," show that in the city five hundred Federalists voted for the Native City and County officers, and that in return for this, five hundred Natives voted for the Federal Governor, in the Northern Liberties, that *three hundred Natives* voted for the *Federal Governor,* and in return, *two hundred Federalists* voted for the *Native City and County Officers.* In Kensington, the Federal vote was given for the corporation Commissioners, instead of the City and County offices, and three hundred and fifty Federalists voted for the Natives for three hundred Native votes for the Federal Governor. In Spring Garden, as in Kensington, the contract of the greater leaders of the Native party, was put aside by the lesser leaders in that District, and the Native corporation Commissioners substituted for the Native City and County offices, and five hundred Native votes were given to the Federal candidate for Governor, for *three hundred and fifty Federal votes* given to the *Native Commissioners.*"

Gone to the Wars Again.

Our young friend and correspondent, James Anderson, of Memphis, Tenn., formerly of this city, we are gratified to learn has received an appointment under the Ten Regiment bill, of Second Lieutenant of Dragoons, and been ordered to join his regiment, the 3d, attached to Gen. Taylor's column. When the call for volunteers was made in May of last year, he was carrying on business near Memphis, but like hundreds of others he abandoned it and joined the Tennessee cavalry as a private. He was with the command of Gen. Patterson in the long and toilsome march up on Tampico, and participated in the bombardment of Vera Cruz, in all of which he so well maintained the reputation of a good soldier, that the officers of his regiment joined in commending him to the President for the appointment he has received. We have no doubt, if fortune favors him with a chance, he will distinguish himself. At any rate we shall always be proud to claim him as "one of the b'hoys" from old Erie.

Sensible at Last.

The Gazette says: "In future Gubernatorial and Presidential contests, we shall rely but little upon the acknowledged *personal popularity* of our candidate." That's a sensible resolution, and shows you begin to appreciate the motives of the democracy, who always vote for *principles* and *measures* and not for men.

The Home Market.

It is supposed that about thirty-seven or thirty-eight millions bushels of grain were sent from the United States from the 1st September, 1846, to the early part of last month. This was worth, at a fair average, about *forty-five millions of dollars.* And suppose this was still in the country, and the tariff of '42 still in existence, what would the whig home market be good for, and what farmer would get his dollar a bushel for wheat.

Parker Pillsbury, an *abolitionist* of the Garrison school, calls the United States Government "a communion of organized pirates, for whose utter extermination every civilized nation on the globe should feel bound to labor."

Negro Suffrage.

Connecticut gives about one-fifth of her vote in favor of, and *four-fifths against,* negro suffrage. Why don't the whigs come to the rescue? Their philanthrophy don't appear to be of a very practical kind!

The defeat of John P. Kennedy, in the Baltimore district, has caused no little mourning and lamentation among whig newspapers and politicians. *And no wonder*—next to Mr. Corwin, he was the *beauideal* of a true whig—for Henry Clay first, for Henry Clay last, for high protection, a national bank; and opposed to the war with Mexico, his fall was like the going out of the sun of whigery. In the event of his election a strong effort would have been made to place him in the speaker's chair, but the obstinate democracy loved their country better than they did John P Kennedy or Mexico, and defeated him.

The Union republishes a letter from the N. O. Courier from Gen. Brooke, in which he vindicates himself from the charge of having detained seven thousand troops between Baton Rouge and Memphis. The adjutant general endorses this defence, and speaks in the highest terms of Gen. Brooke's efficiency.

Perfect Harmony.

The Boston Post thinks that perfect harmony exists between Mr. Webster's eulogists and the people—the former say the Presidency would confer no additional honor upon him—the latter think he would confer no additional honor upon the Presidency. We agree with the latter.

It is surprising to see what progress humbugs make in this land of intelligence, and in this age of knowledge.*—Fredonia Censor.*

Just so—but Pennsylvania has given one of the "humbugs" of the age a check—whigery—which we trust will have a salutary effect on the same in New York.

The Union says the President has decided to call out two more regiments immediately, one from Tennessee and one from Michigan.

The Mormon prophet, Strang, has ordered all his followers to Beaver Island, in Lake Michigan. He has bought up that spot containing forty square miles, and expects to gather the Mormons there this fall.

The total Liabilities of all the houses that have recently failed in England are said to be one hundred and seventeen millions and a half of dollars!

THE OLD KEYSTONE IMPREGNABLE.

The following are all the reported majorities that have reached us up to the time of going to press. We have them from such sources as can generally be relied upon.—Next week we will give the official:

SHUNK'S MAJORITIES.

Armstrong,	600
Berks, *(official)*	4731
Bradford,	600
Bucks,	344
Bedford,	235
Butler,	71
Cambria,	174
Crawford, (official)	579
Clarion, "	976
Clearfield,	350
Clinton,	200
Cumberland,	308
Columbia,	1526
Centre,	750
Carbon,	807
Fayette,	700
Greene,	1000
Juniata,	11
Jefferson,	255
Lehigh,	348
Luzerne,	1223
Lycoming,	150
Monroe,	1071
Mifflin,	144
Northampton.	526
Northumberland,	794
Philada, *County, (official)*	4987
Perry,	622
Sullivan,	250
Schuylkill,	1018
Susquehanna,	900
Venango,	526
Tioga,	823
Potter, (official)	349
M'Kean,	60
Wayne,	614
Pike,	525
Washington,	220
Westmoreland,	2183
Wyoming,	200
Warren,	190
York,	987
	32,427

IRVIN'S MAJORITIES.

Adams,	388
Alleghany,	1334
Beaver,	200
Blair,	601
Chester,	538
Dauphin, *(official,)*	918
Delaware,	235
Erie, *(official)*	858
Franklin,	439
Huntingdon,	350
Indiana,	700
Lebanon,	600
Lancaster,	3810
Mercer,	96
Philada. *City, (official,)*	2594
Somerset,	1251
Union,	800
	15,712

The State is divided into 59 counties and one city, *Philadelphia*, which is returned as a county. The above comprise them all except Elk, which gives probably 50 democratic majority.

MONUMENT TO GEN. HARRISON.—A public meeting of the friends and fellow-soldiers of the late President Harrison was recently held at Cincinnati, when on motion of Col Charles S. Todd, it was resolved that "the soldiers in the late war, in the Northwest, and the friends of the late lamented President Harrison, be invited to convene in the city of Cincinnati on the 6th of November next, to consult upon the most sutiable measures for erecting a monument at North Bend, designed to be a memorial of gratitude to that illustrious patriot."

MARRIED—On the 12th inst. by the Rev. W. D. Lemmon, Mr. J. B. Anjer, formerly of this city, and Miss Matilda, daughter of the late Joseph Marlatt, of Pittsburgh.

On the 7th inst., by Elder J. E Church, Mr. William Wadsworth, of Conneautville, Pa., and Miss Caroline Dewey, of Penn Line.

DIED—On the 5th inst. at his residence in Venango township, Mr. William Boyd, in the 89th year of his age.

On the 15th inst in Wattsburg, Permilla, only daughter of Dr. W. B. and Mary Jane Williams, aged 5 months and 16 days.

WANTED Immediately, at this Office, 2000 feet of Hemlock Fence Boards—also building Lumber of all kinds, for which the highest price will be paid.
Erie, Oct. 23, 1847.

Attention! Jews and Gentiles,

Circumsized and Uncircumsized, Israelites, Ishmaelites, Hebrews, and Egyptians, Sons Aaron and Daughters of Muriam, receive instruction and be wise. Hear and know that

MOSES, THE JEW,

Has returned from the EAST, laden with the choicest treasures of that ancient region, and invites your attention to the same at the genuine OLD Jew Store, the one that has earned the reputation of selling *goods lower* than any other house in Erie, *and thereby established a credit for Jewery* that has induced others to enter under the same name whereby *they* hope to reap a profit which justly belongs to him. Now Moses wishes it to be understood that he is not a Wandering Jew, here *this year and away the next—a class* that will sell to one person at cost and to another at double price, but that he is a regular descendant of Faithful Abraham, and has pitched his tent in Erie with the intention of remaining in it, and intends to do business as heretofore in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to all reasonable persons that favor him with their custom, keep all his old friends and make new ones of all that once purchase goods from him. That the old Jew Store of Moses Koch does sell more Goods and at lower prices than any other store in Erie, is plain to be seen by the course of others, who finding their customers daily deserting them, resort to misrepresentation and abuse of the JEW STORE, which they well know has been the cause of their loss of customers and against which they direct all their forces, thinking no doubt that if *this* store was out of the way, they could get what they call the good old prices,—fifty to one hundred per cent—*such as they used to get before this* JEW MOSES came amongst them. Hence we see every thing that can raise a Dray load of Tape and Bobbin commences blowing himself into notice by letting off a squib at the JEW STORE; but this only serves to show that they are in great want of customers, and that they know where they have gone

Now the *secret of Goods being sold so much* lower at this store than any other is simply this—Moses goes right to the *head* of the market, to the Manufacturers and Importers, and buys by the CASE, BALE or PACKAGE, and pays the CASH *down*, by which he makes a double saving and is enabled to sell goods in Erie at what some others pay for them in the city; and that there may be no mistake about this matter he invites all who want any thing in his line, and wish to pay *either cash or country produce*, to call and examine his stock and prices, fully satisfied that they will find the OLD JEW STORE the best place to get good Goods at the lowest prices.

Moses begs to be excused from giving a list of the number of *Pieces of Cloth and Calico, Muselins &c., &c.*, as the manner of some is—being much more profitably and pleasantly employed in waiting on customers, he will leave this mode of puffing to some of the *New* or older stores who have *smaller stocks and customers.*

MOSES KOCH,
Corner of French & Fifth streets,
near the Farmer's Hotel, Commercial Ex.
Oct. 22, 1847. 23

Now Fall and Winter Goods.

THE subscribers are now receiving their stock of Fall and Winter Goods consisting of
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,
GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
IRON, NAILS, &c. &c.
Also a large assortment of Paper Hanging and Window Paper.

All of which were purchased in New York at the lowest market price. They do not boast of having the largest stock of goods ever brought to this place, but will say they have as good an assortment, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, and invite the public to call and examine goods and prices. G. SELDEN & SON.
Oct 23, 1847. 23

"More of the Effects."

STILL THEY COME.

WE are receiving more Goods, which are a little cheaper than ever, and have on hand a complete assortment of plain, plaid, striped and figured Mohair, Orleans, Cashmere, Merino, De Lisle and Lyons Cloths of the richest styles.

ALSO—150 different patterns and styles of Shawls, embracing all the new *productions*; which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest, at the corner opposite the Eagle Hotel.
Oct. 23. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

BLACK LACE DEMI VEIL.—A new lot of these very fashionable articles just received and selling very low at the New Store.
Oct. 21. ALLYN & COIT.

RICH OREGON PLAIDS selling for 20, 25 and 31 1-4 cents per yard at the New Store. Ginghams selling proportionally low.
Oct. 23 ALLYN & COIT.

DOMESTIC.—Just received at the New Store a large supply of Bed Tickings, bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Cotton Flannels, Cresh, Huckabuck, Apron check, striped Shirtings, colored Cambrics, Jeans, &c. &c. Also, just received, brown and bleached Linen Table Covers, Tablings, Doylies, Nipkins and Towels, for sale very low at
Oct. 23 ALLYN & COIT.

A FEW pairs nice Bed Blankets and Lancaster Quilts, *for sale low by*
Oct. 23 ALLYN & COIT.

To Blacksmiths.

BELLOWS, Anvils, Vices and Hammers, Spring Steel, Cast do., English, *Blister* and American Steel; also, Nail Rods, Band, Bar and Hoop Iron, which can be had on terms to suit at our old corner opposite the Eagle.
Oct. 20. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

IRON STEEL AND NAILS.—A full assortment of Swedes Iron and Eastern Nails, cheap as can be sold by WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.
Oct. 20

LEATHER.—500 sides best Eastern Leather just received from the manufacturers.
Oct. 20 WILLIAMS & WRIGHT

Dr. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF THE HEPATITES, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACH.

This remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice on a very large scale in Monongheália, Preston, Harrison and Randolph countries, Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effect, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a source as would give it a more extensive circulation with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated several years, until thoroughly convinced that the above medicene, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure. Sometimes the pain is in the left side. The patient is hardly able to lie on the left side. Sometimes the pain is under the shoulder blade It frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is effected with loss of appetite and sickness—the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternating with lax—the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, *heavy sensation in the back part.* There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility—He is easily startled—his feet are cold or burning—and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin. His spirits are low—and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely *summon up fortitude to try it.* In fact he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease; but cases have occured where few of them existed, yet examination of the body after death, has shown the *liver* to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the *good effect of his* Liver Pills; and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.
Dec. 7, 1837. OLIVER MORGAN, M.D.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted for for six years with the Liver complaint; and applied to different physician, obtaining temporary relief. On hearing of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills; I obtained and used two boxes. I now feel almost restored to health. The Liver Pills have given me a most surprising relief.
S. DAVIS, near Pittsburgh.

OBSERVE.—None are genuine without a facsimile of the proprietor's signature. Prepared for the Proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 60 Wood St.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.

Dr. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.

SURPRISING CURE.

LOWELL, Trumbull Co. Ohio, March 6, 1847

Messrs Kidd & Co.—Unsolicited I send this testimonial concerning DR. C. M'LANE'S WORM SPECIFIC. About seven years since I was called upon to visit a young women about twenty seven years of age. I found her laboring *under strong symptoms of Prolapsus Uteri.* She informed me that she was unwell for something like eight years, and that she had been treated by several of the neighboring Physicians, who failed to effect a cure—and in fact had spent all she had—and was still in no better condition then when she commenced taking their medicines, and was compelled to work what she was able for her board The Physicians to whom she had applid, had uniformly treated her as in case of Prolapsus Uteri, and other complaints peculiar to *females.*

For six or eight weeks I treated her case as one of the above mentioned, without any beneficial effect. She was taken with vomiting blood, and from some other symptoms that existed at the time, I was forced to the conclusion that she was troubled with *worms*, and told her what I thought about *it*, and proposed that she had better take some worm medicine; but she was highly offended at the idea of her being troubled in that way.—She said it was all perfectly nonsensical that the other physicians never hinted it to her—and she therefore thought it useless. I finaly prevailed on her to take some of M'LANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC, one bottle of which she was to take at two doses, and the result was she passed three hundred and ninety-seven nine-ty of which were in one *knot or ball*, and required the assistance of a neighbor women that was in to take them from her. I saw her, and she then told me the worms were all large. I then proposed to give some more of the same medicine, and *the same prescription as before, which was done*—and the result was, she passed four hundred and fifteen worms, that she counted, besides a number that were not counted.

After she passed the worms her ordinary health returned—and *since that she got married*, and raised a small family, and still continues to have her health. Yours, &c.
JOHN BUTLER, M. D.

The incredulous can see Doctor Butler's letter, in reference to this wonderful case, *by calling any time* at the Drug Store of J. KIDD & *Co. corner of* Wood and Fourth streets.

This valuble preparation is for sale by.
J. KIDD & Co.
Corner of Wood and Fourth sts.

☞ Be particular to inquire for "Dr. M'Lane's American worm Specific. or Vermifuge.

AGENTS.—Carter & Brother, J. H. Burton & Co., Erie; J. Marvin, Waterford; John M'Clure, Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; Hull & Vincent, Cranesville; Jackson & Campbell, Edenboro; B. C. Town & Co. Wattsburg, A. Touttellott, Union Mills; J. H. Haynes, North East.

Sold by Druggists and Merchants generally, throughout the United States. 23

TEAS, FRESH TEAS!

PEKIN Company outdone! We can show and sell as *fine fresh* Tea and at as low prices as any one who claims any connection with the Pekin Company.
Oct. 16. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER. 22

Arrival of New Fall and Winter GOODS.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT,

HAVING devoted six weeks in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, to the selection and purchase of their EXTENSIVE STOCK, which they are now opening, beg leave to inform their customers and the country at *large, that they are* now prepared to offer goods of almost every denomination, at least 25 per cent. cheaper than ever. We find by devoting time to the purchasing of goods, as also for cash, that it makes a vast difference, therefore we can pledge ourselves to sell as low as any House—(that pays for their goods)—this side of New York or Boston, and for the above assurance we invite those that are purchasing any kind of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, to give us an opportunity and we will show you as good an assorted, extensive and cheap *stock of* goods as can be found in this market.—For further particulars please call at the Brick corner, opposite the Eagle Hotel, near the court house. Erie, Sept. 30, 1847.

WANTED

IN Exchange for Goods—20 pieces Domestic Flannel; 500 prs. Woolen Socks; 100 lbs. Woolen Yarn. W. C. & R. P. HULBERT.
Oct. 9, 1847. 21

The Question Settled!

WHILE various speculations have for some time absorbed the public mind in relation to the cause of so much dark weather, it has recently *been discovered* that it is the effect of such immense piles of Goods (*on paper*) as have been heralded forth by all the public newspapers of the place, since the return of a few of our merchants from New York, Boston and Philadelphia. *Believing this to be the case, and knowing* that the notice of our Stock would most likely produce total darkness, we have until now, deferred any notice of it, and in doing so we would ask the good citizens of Erie and Vicinity to bear with us, if *another digit of the Sun's disc be intruded upon* by our piles of New Goods, and console themselves while carrying off the precious parcels, that as the pile grows less the darkness gradually recedes!

Come on then, and avail yourselves of the opportunity thus offered of enriching you and restoring light to the community.
BROWN & M'CARTER.
Erie, October 9, 1847. 21

JUST received at the New Store several nice Cashmere Shawls, going at very low prices.
Oct 16. ALLYN & COIT.

NEW Goods of every description receiving daily, at ALLYN & COIT'S
Oct. 16, New Store, Cheapside.

RED White and Yellow Flannels, all qualities, Bleached and Worsted Sheetings and Shirtings, Diapers, Towellings, just received; also; Cloak Plaids, Merinos and Thibets at the new store of ALLYN & COIT.
Oct. 16 22

OREGON PLAIDS.—A few pieces of the above rich article on hand, and *selling cheap* at the new store. ALLYN & COIT.
Oct. 16. 22

Cash for Barley.

THE subscriber having rented the commodious warehouse of P. Arbuckle, Esq. at the 8th Street Canal Basin, is now ready to receive and pay CASH for 15,000 bushels of good clean Barley. ALFRED KING.
Erie, Sept. 20, 1847. 20

BROCHA SHAWLS—From $5 to $20, crape do, M Delaine do. of different sizes and colors, for sale at the cheap store of
Sept. 25. S. JACKSON.

SHAWLS—Woolen and cotton; any quantity *for sale at the cheap store of*
September 24, 1847. S. JACKSON.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Sept. 18, 1847.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock, on Monday, the 1st of November next, for furnishing the following goods, in the quantities annexed, or thereabouts, for the use of the Indians; and deliverable at the following places, viz:

AT NEW YORK.

Blankets.

1150 pairs 3-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds
900 pairs 2 1-2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds
400 pairs 2-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5 1-4 pounds
450 pairs 1 1-2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4 1 4 pounds
400 pairs 1-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3 1-4 pounds
220 pairs 3 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds
200 pairs 2 1-2 point scarlet Mackinac blankets to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds
60 pairs 3-point green Mackinac blanckets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds
290 pairs 3 point Gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds
210 pairs 2 1-2 point Gentinella blue Macinac blankets, to measure 51 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds

Dry Goods.

1060 yards blue fancy and gray list cloth
350 do scarlet do do
125 do grass green do do
2050 do blue saved list cloth
790 do scarlet do
100 do green do
200 pounds worsted yarn, three fold
90 dozen cotton flag handkerchiefs
100 do do Madras do
70 do black silk do
40 do 8 4 cotton shawls
25 do 6 4 do do
30 do 4 4 do do
20000 yards calico, domestic
1000 do do English and French
1200 do bleached cotton shirting
3000 do unbleached do do
3500 do do do sheeting
6000 do domestic checks, stripes and plaids
400 dozen woollen socks
8000 yards plaid linsey
1000 do flannels, assorted
1600 shirts, flannel
125 do calico
80 pounds linen thread
250 do cotton do
20 do sewing silk
350 pieces ribands, assorted
975 yards bedticking
500 do sattinets, assorted
400 do Kentucky jeans
7 gross worsted gartering
20 pounds Chinese vermilion

Hardware,

840 pounds brass kettles
755 tin kettles
40 nests japanned kettles, (8 in a nest)
76 dozen butcher knives
14000 gun flints.

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Blankets

900 pairs 3-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds
900 pairs 2 1-2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds
420 pairs 2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5 1-4 pounds
500 pairs 1 1-2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4 1-4 pounds
500 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 6 1-4 pounds
150 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds
100 pairs 2 1-2 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds
150 pairs 3 point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds
150 pairs 3 point Gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds
75 pairs 2 1-2 point Gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds

Dry Goods.

800 yards blue strouds
500 do scarlet do
1000 do blue fancy and gray list cloth
80 do grass green do do
400 do scarlet do do
3000 do blue saved list cloth
1100 do green do do
500 do scarlet do
400 pounds worsted yarn, 3-fold
75 dozen cotton flag handkerchiefs
100 do Madras do
15 do black silk do
40 dozen 8-4 cotton shawls
25 do 6-4 do
25 do 4-4 do
18000 yards domestic calico
1500 do English and French do
1500 do bleached cotton shirting
6000 do unbleached do
4000 do do sheeting
1500 do domestic checks, stripes and plaids
100 dozen woollen socks
2500 yards plaid linsey
1500 do flannels, assorted
500 flannel shirts
400 calico do
100 pounds linen thread
250 do cotton do
15 do sewing silk
20 gross worsted gartering
150 pieces ribbons, assorted
100 gross fancy and clay pipes
150 pounds Chinese vermilion

Hardware.

1300 pounds brass kettles
50 nests japanned kettles (8 in a nest)
460 tin kettles
25 gross squaw awls
7000 fish hooks
25 dozen fish lines
25000 needles, assorted
100 dozen combs, assorted
10 dozen scissors
14000 gun flints
10 gross gun worms
200 dozen butcher knives

Axes and Hatchets.

25 dozen axes, to weigh from 4 1-2 to 5 1-4 pounds
95 do half axes, to weigh 3 1-2 pounds
12 do squaw axes, to weigh 3 pounds
45 do hatchets, to weigh 1 1-2 pounds

To be delivered at the place where manufactured, or in the city of New York or Philadelphia, as may be required, without additional expense.

Agricultural implements &c.

There will also be required, to be delivered in *New York*, at the same time, the following agricultural implements.

250 axes, to weigh from 4 1-2 to 5 1-4 pounds
250 half axes, to weigh 3 1-2 pounds
200 hatchets, to weigh 1 1-2 pounds
200 drawing knives, 12 inches in leng h
200 augers, in equal proportions of 1 inch, 3-4 inch, and 1 2 inch
150 pairs hames
150 do trace chains, bright and straight links
300 pounds brass kettles

Also—

250 axes, to weigh from 4 1-2 to 5 1-4 pounds
220 half axes, to weigh 3 1 2 pounds
200 hatches, to weigh 1 1 2 pounds
1.00 weeding hoes, assorted sizes
100 single horse ploughs, with clevis and cast iron mould boards
600 pairs trace chains, bright straight links, each chain to be 6 feet 4 inches in length, and to whigh not less than 3 1-2 pounds
75 log chains, each chain to weigh 25 pounds
1000 best No. 10 Whittemore cotton cards
20 crosscut saws 7 feet in length
20 do do 6 feeet in length
100 "single cut" crosscut saw files
150 hand saws
120 hand saw files
150 drawing knives, 12 inches in length
850 "quarters" screw augers, in equal proportions of 2-inch, 1 1 2 inch, and 1 inch
900 "quarters" socket chisels; in equal proportions of 1 1 2 inch, and 1 3 4 inch
100 planes, complete, equal proportions of fore and jack
150 pairs hames

Nothwest Guns.

650 Northwest guns, two-thirds of which must measure 36 inches in length of barrel, and one-third 42 inches, to be delivered at the place where *manufactured*, or in the city of New York or Philadelphia, as may be required; samples of them are deposited in the office of the *Commissioner* of Indian Affairs

The above proposals may be divided into five parts, for each place of delivery, viz:

1. Blankets.
2. Dry Goods.
3. Hardware, to include the agricultural implements.
4. Axes and hatchets.
5. Northwest guns.

The lowest competent responsible bidder will receive the whole or any part of the contract, according to the above scale, the department reserving to itself the right to determine whether the bidder is competent and responsible or not.

A schedule of the articles, with samples, may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Indian *Affairs, in Washington*, exhibiting the amount of money to be expended for each article; but the department reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of any of the articles named, or substitute others in lieu therefore, or to require, at similar prices, such *goods as may be wanted* for presents or other purposes, in the administration of the affairs of the department.

The whole amount in money to be applied to the purchase of goods will be about $65 000; of which some $40,000 will be wanted on the seaboard, and the residue in the west. Goods of American manufacture, all other things being equal, will be preferred; but as all the the samples of blankets and cloth on hand are of a foreign manufacture, it will be necessary when a domestic article is bid for, that the sample of it should accompany the bid, to enable the department to decide wether it is of equal quality with the samples to be exhibited.

The party proposing to supply the articles will make an invoice of all the items embrraced in the above list, and affix the prices, in dollars and cents, at which he or they will furnish them, deliverable in New York and St. Louis respectively, on or before the fifteenth day of May next, assuming the quantity of each article as specified in this advertisement, and extending the cost, making an aggregate of the whole invoice before sending it on. The goods will be inspected at New York or St. Louis by an agent of the United States, who will be appointed by the department for the purpose, and to ascertain the conformity of the articles purchased with the samples exhibited, when the contract shall be made, and with the terms of the contract itself, which shall contain a clause that if the articles are not furnished within the time prescribed, or if they are of insufficient quality, in the opinion of the agent aforesaid, and if within five days after the notice of such insufficiency the party shall not furnish others in lieu thereof, of the required quality, the United States shall be authorized to purchase them of others, and to charge any increase of price they may be compelled to pay therefor to the contractor, who shall pay the said difference to the United States.

Bonds will be required, in the amount of the bids, with two good sureties, the sufficiency of whom to be certified by a United States judge or district attorney, for the faithful performance of the contracts. Payment will be made after the contract is completed, and the delivery of the goods at New York and St. Louis respectively, to an agent of the department, upon a duplicate invoice certified by him.

Communications to be marked, "Proposals for Indian goods."

The bids will be submited with the following heading, and none will be considered that are not made in the form and terms here prescribed;

"I (or we) propose to furnish, for the service of the Indian Department, the following goods, at the prices affixed to teem respectively, viz:
(Here insert the list of goods.)

"Deliverable in the city of New York, or St. Louis, on or before the ——— day of ——— next; and in case of the acceptance of his proposal, the quantity being prescribed. by the department, I (or we) will execute a contract according to this agreement, and give satisfactory security to the department, within ten *days* after the acceptance of this bid; and in case of failure to enter into *such contract, and give such* security, I (or we) will pay to the United States the difference between the sum bidden by me (or us) and the sum which the United States may be obliged to pay for the same articles."

Each and every bid must also be accompanied with a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by one or more responsible persons; whose sufficiency must by certified by some one who is known to the department, either personally or by *his official position:*

"*I (or we) hereby guaranty* that ———, the above bidder, will comply with the terms of the advertisement for 'Proposals for Indian goods,' dated September 18, 1847, if the contract should be awarded to him, and enter into bond for the execution of the same within the time prescribed."

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

W. MEDILL,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
Sept. 18—1st Nov.

CLEAR THE WAY FOR THE NEW STORE!

Latest arrival of New Goods per the recent Steamers from France and England!

ALLYN & COIT

HAVE the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Erie that they are receiving constant additions to their Fall and Winter Stock, and among others offer the following rich Goods at extremely low prices. Rich Oregon and California Plaids only 3s. per yard, worth 4s.; rich dark Ginghams only 2s. per yard, worth 3s.; rich dark Ginghams only 20 cts. worth 30 cts.; rich dark Ginghams only 1s. per yard, worth 2s.; rich dark Calicoes, latest styles 12 1-2 and 15 cts. per yard; every style of rich Shawls from 25 cents to $18 00; a few pieces newest Raw Silk Plaids for 6s. 6d. per yard; a good assortment of Gloves, Hosiery, Cravats, fancy articles and small nick nacks, too numerous to mention. Please call and examine our stock before purchasing, as it is well worthy your attention. ALLYN & COIT.
Erie, Oct. 16, 1847. 22

A Card to the Ladies.

MRS. WARD begs leave to inform the Ladies of this city and vicinity, that she has just received from Philadelphia an Elegant Assortment of Fall and Winter Millinery, consisting of Bonnets, Caps, Silks, Plush Velvets and Ribbons, together with a choice selection of French and American Artificial Flowers; all of which she will be happy to show her friends and customers.

☞ Residence on Sixth street, a few doors east of Goodwin & Truesdail's store.
Erie, Oct. 16, 1847 22

FOR THE ERIE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Allow me through the medium of your valuable paper, to inform the citizens of this city and vicinity, that I am receiving a large and well selected stock of Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Hardware, which I am selling at Great Bargains, in order to pay transportation, the balance will be applied to charitable purposes. For further particulars apply at No. 2 American Block State Street. M. MAYER.
Erie, Oct. 16, 1847.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the improved farm on which he now resides, about two miles south of Waterford, on the Turnpike leading from Erie to Pittsburgh, containing 100 acres of land, 60 under improvement, and the balance well timbered with white oak, chestnut, &c. Forty acres bottom, the balance upland. On the premises is a good frame dwelling, log barn, a good orchard of apple and cherry trees, and a never failing spring of water. For further particulars enquire of the subcriber on the premises, or of C. C. Jones, Erie.
JAMES BIGGERS.
Waterford, Oct. 15, 1847. 3m22

POPULAR GOODS

JUST RECEIVED THE MOST EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

EVER offered in this city, comprising, in part—

150 pieces Cashmeres and Muslin de Lains, assorted colors,
75 do French, Scotch and German Ginghams,
30 do Alpaccas, of every description,
28 do California Plaids,
40 do Dress Silks of the latest and most improved patterns,
20 do Swiss and Tarleton Muslins,
20 do Lace and embroidered Swiss and Tarletons,
50 do Juconet Cambrics and br'd Muslins,
50 do Silk Fringes, assorted colors,
45 do Wide Gimps and Gimp cords,
20 gross Dress Buttons, and cords and tassells,
200 pieces Silk Mull & French Imperial edgings,
150 shawls, of all styles, varying in price from 3s to $15,
200 pair ladies and gentlemen's French Kid Gloves, assorted colors,
200 do Ladies', gentlemen's and children's Cashmere, Worsted & Lisle thread Gloves,
100 do black and white silk mitts.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Cloths of every shade and quality,
Cassimeres, do do
Vestings of all kinds, comprising Silk, Satin, Buff, Cashmere, Marseilles, etc. etc.

STAPLE GOODS.—A large stock of every description. *In short, our stock for richness,* cheapness and duribility has never been equaled in this market.

CAPS.—200 Men and Boy's caps of all kinds.

SHOES.—500 pairs ladies and childrens' Gaiters Slips and walking Shoes. 200 pairs gentlemen's, ladies and Misses' Rubber overshoes.

UMBRELLAS.—Six dozen Umbrellas for wet weather.

GROCERIES.—A general variety of every description

SHELF HARDWARE.

Ten thousand dollars' stock, comprising every thing in the line—Joiners, House and Ship Carpenters, Coopers, Shoemakers, Cabinetmakers, Saddlers and Smiths' Tools, of every description.

Saddlery Hardware, a large assortment of all kinds. Carriage trimmings of all kinds.

Axle Arms, springs, anvils, vices, smiths' bellows, brass and procelain kettles, shovels, spades, crowbars, grd boxes, mill cut, circular and pit saws, and chain of all sizes.

GLASS WARE.—A complete assortment.

Customers will find our old store safely anchor*ed at the old stand, in good ballast,* with 100 tons well assorted IRON, steel and nails—the cheapest in the market.

P. S.—The question is often asked why goods cannot be sold as low as in Buffalo, We say they can. Our stock entire was bought of importing houses at the same time and same prices that some of the largest houses in Buffalo bought at, and we pledge our word that our goods shall be sold as low as at Buffalo or any place west of it *for cash.* HENRY CADWELL.
Erie, Sept 25, 1847. 19

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Dr. P. Hall's Celebrated Cough Remedy

IS a safe, speedy and effectual cure for *Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup* and *Whooping Cough.* This medicine has been used by hundreds of people with unfailing success in curing the above diseases, with all those painful and annoying pulmonary symptoms produced by cold. In Asthma and Bronchitas it has proven to be highly useful, and its timely use a certain remedy. In all affections of the throat and lungs it is an invaluable medicine. Many cases of obstinate coughs and hoarseness have been perfecly cured in 48 hours, and in several instances troublesome and dangerous coughs of from five to ten years standing have been completely cured in two weeks.—In Croup and Whooping Cough its use has been equally successful when used more freely. This Remedy is a certain preventive of *Consumption* and several others of the most fatal diseases in northern climates.

THIS MEDICINE CAN BE OBTAINED IN ERIE ONLY of P. HALL, *at his Drug Store, No. 1, Hughes' Buildings, corner of State and Seventh Streets*, and his agents throughout the county, AGENTS—A. Reynolds, 155 Main st, Buffalo; Boyd, Vincent & Co., Waterford; John A. Tracy, 2d, Fairview; Jas H. Campbell, Edinboro.

Price 37½ cents to $1 per Bottle.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and BASE IMITATIONS. Every bottle has the words "Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy" blown upon the glass, and his written signature on the wrapper and directions None other are genuine.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.—This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have used Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy, and have found it in every instance an efficacious medicine, and truely worthy its recommendations.

John Galbraith,	J. F. Tracy,	Thomas Hughes,
John W. Hays,	Wilson King,	Th. Moorhead, jr
Jas. D. Dunlap,	John Hughes,	J. R. Cochran,
Thomas M'Kee,	Otis Lapham,	Charles Cole,
David Baldwin,	M. Baldwin,	
F. J. Owen,	John M. Warren,	

Oct 9. 1847. 21

New Goods at No. 7, State Street.

WE are now opening a great variety of DRY GOODS, suited to the season, which will be sold as *cheap* as the *cheapest.* Amongst them are Broad Cloths and Cassimeres of various hues and qualities; Alpacas, Plaid and Plain Coburgs, Brillianies, Merinos, Bombazines, Raw Silk and Plaid Brittania, Linens, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs from 12 1-2 to 75 cents; Prints from 4 to 25 cents; De Lanes from 18 3 4 cents upwards; Ginghams in great variety, Thibet, Cashmere, Brocha, de Lane, Stradilla and other fashionable Shawls, and other Goods in too great variety to advertise. The curious are invited to examine them and purchase if they are satisfied with goods and prices.
LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
Oct. 16, 1847. 22

BOAT SPIKES.—4 1 1-2 and 5 Inch Boat Spikes can be had of
Oct. 23 WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

THE BEST HORSE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!!

GEO. W. MERCHANT'S



AN invaluable remedy for Horses, Cattle and other domestic animals, in the cure of the following diseases:

Fresh Wounds,	*Fistula, Sitfast,*
Galls of all kinds,	*Strains, Lameness,*
Sprains, Bruises,	*Sand Cracks,*
Cracked Heels,	*Foundered Feet,*
Ringbone, Windgalls,	*Scratches or Grease,*
Poll Evil, Callus,	*Mange,*
Spavins, Sweeney,	*Horn Distemper.*

It is also a Universal Family Embrocation for diseases of Human Flesh, such as

Rheumatism,	*External Poisons,*
Bites of Animals,	*Painful Nervous Affections,*
Frost Bites,	
Boils,	*Corns, Whitlows,*
Burns and Scalds,	*Chilblains,*
Cramps,	*Chapped Hands,*
Contracts of the Muscles,	*Swellings, Wounds,*
Weakness of the Joints,	*Caked Breasts.*

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL.—It is worthy of special remark, that besides the great and extraordinary powers in the cure of diseases of the horse in which its virtues first attracted the attention of the *farrier* and *farmer*, and the wonder of the public generally, it has been successfully employed in a great variety of the maladies which affect the human race; and it has proved by the wonderful cures it has performed on the lower animals, that it is endowed with curative properties not found in other horse oils, which has established its claims to general confidence.

Beware of the counterfeit article, and be sure the name of the SOLE PROPRIETOR, G. W. Merchant, Lockport, is blown in the bottle.

☞ For testimonials, synopsis of diseases, and mode of treatment, see pamphlet which accompanies each bottle.

Sold by J. H. Burton & Co. Erie; S. S. & H. Fassett, Ashtabula, Ohio; and D. N. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio. 1y50

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD!

GEO. W. MERCHANT'S IMPROVED COMPOUND FLUID

EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

For Removing Diseases of the Blood,

Arising from an abuse of Mercury,	*bones and joints.*
Chronic and constitutional Diseases such as	*Fever Sores obstinate old sores of all kinds.*
Scrofula or King's Evil Secondary Syphilis or venerial.	*Scald head, Salt Rheum.*
Ulceration and Corrosions of the Throat. Nose, Cheeks Lips, Ears, and other parts of the body.	*Ring Worm and other Lataxes arising from an impure state of the Blood; also, Habitual Costiceness, Piles, Chronic affections of the Liver, Lungs and Chest.*
Pimples or pustules on the face Scaly patches, and other eruptions of the skin.	*Pains in the Stomach and sides, Night Sweats, &c. &c*
Biles, Scurvey, and other Scrofulic affections.	*It is likewise much recommended as a Cleansing Spring Medicine, and in general debility.*
White Swellings, Pains in the	

This remedy is prepared from the choicest selected materials, the active properties of which are extracted by an improved process, without heat; on account of which it is preferred by Physicians as being more uniform and active than any other now before the public.

A full account of the remarkable efficacy of this remedy, in a variety of cases of the most aggravated nature, may be seen by calling on the proprietor or his agents.

As most good medicines are counterfeited, be SURE and call for "Merchant's Sarsaparilla," and see that these words are blown on the glass, "From the Laboratory of Geo. W. Merchant, Chemist, Lockport, N. Y.

☞ Almost every pedlar in the country is now putting up and imposing on the public, an article they call sarsaparilla. Therefore, BEWARE!!

Sold by J. H. Burton & co. Erie; S. S. & H. Fassett, Ashtabula, Ohio; D. N. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio. 1y50

DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS

DISEASES of the Urinary Organs cured by the EXTRACT OF BUCHU, UVA URSI, and CUBEBS, such as chronic and acute diseases of the

Bladder,	*Also, chronic*
Urethra,	*Gonorrhœa,*
Prostrate Gland,	*Gleets, Whites,*
Kidneys, and	*Strictures,*
Loins,	*Diabetes, &c.*

This valuable medicine is prepared only by Geo. W. Merchant, Operative chemist &c. Lockport, N. Y.

Full and ample instructions, testimonials, &c. accompany each bottle.

Sold by J. H. Burton & co. Erie; S. S. & H. Fassett, Astabula, Ohio; D. N. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio. 1y50

TO RED HEADS AND GRAY.

TYRIAN HAIR DYE, a warranted article for coloring the hair a beautiful brown or jet black, it will not wear off, soil the linen, or color the skin, as hundreds can testify.

It has also been used successfully in coloring Furs.

Beware of the counterfeit, and be sure you get the genuine, prepared only by Geo. W. Merchant, chemist, Lockport, N. Y. Samples of Hair may be seen at the store of the proprietor or his agents. Price 50 cents.

Sold by J. H. Burton & co, Erie; S. S. & H. Fassett, Ashtabula, Oho; and D. N. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio. 1y50

NEW FALL GOODS.

W. C. & R. P. HULBERT

ARE now receiving a large and elegant assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which have been selected with great care. It is their determination to merit the reputation of presenting to purchasers the richest, most desirable styles and cheapest Goods of any establishment in the place. They would respectfully invite the public to call and examine their stock; among which may be found the most beautiful assortment of French and English

DRESS GOODS, ever brought to this market; comprising extra rich Mohair Lustres, Oregon and California Plaids; Silk Plaids; Plain and Satin striped Alpacas; Cashmeres; plain and reps. M de Laines; Bombazines; French, English and Scotch Ginghams, &c., &c. Also a most superb lot of

SHAWLS—Brocha, Damask Silk, Embroidered Thibet, Turkon, Printed Cashmere, Mohair, M. de Laines, Woolen, Plaid and an almost endless variety of other styles. They will be sold astonishingly cheap.

CLOAKINGS.—A beautiful lot of Gala Plaids, Thibet Cloths and Alpacas; Also a great variety of Trimmings, comprising Mantilla, Cloak and Dress Fringes, Gimps, Silk and Mohair Laces, &c. &c.

ALSO—Table and Stand Covers, Fruit Napkins, White Damask, Daylies, Drapery Muslins, Window and Wall Paper; boys and mens Caps and Hats; Boots, Shoes, &c. Also—a splendid assortment of

FUR!—Among which are common Coney Muffs, French do Fur lined, Genet do, Imitation Lustred Lynx, Real Lynx do., varying in price from 50 cts. each to $12.
Oct. 9. 1847. 21

New Fall and Winter Goods.

I AM now receiving from New York a great variety of rich and desirable goods for Fall and Winter trade. Among other desirables now opening are

Superior Thibet cloths, drab and black; French printed Cashmeres, beautiful patterns and very cheap.

100 pieces black, drab, mode, plain and striped Alpaccas, one third cheaper than ever before offered—some as low as 22 cents per yard.

Shawls, a great variety of new styles; Prints, Ginghams, M. de Lains, and other new styles of Dress Goods in any quantities, twenty-five per cent. cheaper than ever before offered in this city.

All of which my customers and the public are respectfully invited to examine.
C. M. TIBBALS.
October 9, 1847. 21

"THE NIMBLE SIXPENCE is better than the SLOW SHILLING." This is the motto of the New Store, "as will be proved to all that call and see" at ALLYN & COIT'S.
Oct. 16, 1847. 23

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY! INVALIDS' BEST FRIEND!

It is confidently asserted that there NEVER was a medicine which has given such universal satisfaction, as

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

They have stood the severest trials, by curing when all other remedies failed, and have established a reputation in the face of the envious slanders which have been raised against them.

Let it be borne in mind that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are

NO CATCH-PENNY REMEDY,

the offspring of the hour, destined to pass away with it, and be forgotten, but a medicine of sterling value. Its reputation is not built upon an isolated cure, effected under circumstances in which the faith of the imagination had quite as much to do with it as the activity of the remedy itself. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills lay a claim to real worth, founded on the honest and willing testimony of

THOUSANDS AND TENS OF THOUSANDS,

throughout the length and breadth of the land.

It was after a careful study of the human constitution, that those celebrated Pills were prepared. Nature's laws were first consulted, and then a medicine was prepared from the herb of the Indian, which should act with those laws. Therefore, these Pills effectually

ASSIST NATURE

to expel the corrupt humors, by opening the natural outlets of the system.

SPRING, SUMMER, FALL AND WINTER.

Each produce, by their variations of temperature, peculiar effects upon the human body, The heat expands, and the cold contracts the volume of the circulating fluid and when changes take place suddenly, the effects are often serious. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills counteract the evil influence of sudden changes, by purifying the blood, and keeping the stomach and bowels in a natural and healthful condition.

FOR FEVER AND AGUE.

That scourge of the West. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills stand unrivalled. An instance has never come to our knowledge of these Pills having been taken, without effecting a complete cure. In Chills and Fevers the liver and biliary functions are chiefly disordered, superinduced by great physical debility. When the symptoms first appear, no time should be lost before resorting to these Pills; A few doses will give such manifest relief that no persuasion will be necessary to continue the use of them.

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will be found very superior. In this disease, the gastric juice is weak and deficient in quality. Consequently, the digestion is imperfect and the health impaired. These Pills remove the bile from the stomach, restore its tone, and improve the digestion.

FOR JAUNDICE.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are equally well adapted to the removal of this complaint. As they operate upon the one general and uniform principle, of cleansing the stomach and bowels, purifying the blood, and rectifying the secretions, they remove the CAUSE of Jaundice, and of all other disorders.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

It would be difficult precisely to tell to which of the two sexes Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills have been the greatest blessing. But it is very certain that these Pills have given health, and spirits, and a good complexion, to hundreds of females, who would, without them, have been in their graves. A box of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills is an inestimable medical companion at certain periods.

HEADACHE, GIDDINESS, &c.

The presence of pain in any part, indicates a corrupt state of the blood, which nature is striving to correct. A few doses of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills taken on going to bed will be certain to give relief, if the thing be at all possible.

VALUABLE ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE.

It is well known that the South and West suffer more from billous disorders than from all others combined.—This is partly owing to the climate, but chiefly to the nature of Southern and Western life. The sensations accompanying liver complaints are of the most wretched description. Habitual drunkeness is frequently brought on by liver complaint. A patient suffering from this disease, should not be mocked with pretended cures; yet there are very few medicines that are worth a straw in the removal of this complaint. Calomel has hitherto been the chief reliance, but the remedy has provd itself worse than the disease! What then shall be done? We say, give Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills a trial. If they do not exceed your expectations, we are willing to bear all the opprobrium of failure. And we say to all

TRY THEM.

There is no risk run—no money thrown away—you are certain of benefit.

ONE WORD MORE.

When you have found that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a "leetle" the best medicine you ever heard of, stick to them! Don't run after every upstart Remedy, which attempts to bluster itself into notoriety. Above all

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. Previous to the introduction of this Medicine, Indian Pills were never heard of. Now what hosts of them! And after all, what are they, but miserable imitations of the original medicine; no more like it, than chalk is like cheese! One man advertises, "Improved" Indian Vegetable Pills. This would be a capital joke, if it were less serious Beware of all such.

BUY OF THE REGULAR AGENTS.

There is no safety elsewhere. The country is swarming with counterfeiters, both of money and of medicine.—But which is the worst? Is not the counterfeiter of a medicine but little better than a robber, and a murderer!—Buy of the regular Agents only we say again.

AGENTS FOR ERIE COUNTY.

O. D. SPAFFORD, Erie.
Samuel Hutchins & Co., Waterford.
John McClure, Sen. Girard.
J. B. Severance, Union.
Riley & Potter, West Springfield.
W. H. Townsend, Springfield.
B. C. Town & Co., Wattsburg.
——— North East.
John Clement, Fairview.

THE ONLY ORIGINAL AND GENUINE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS HAVE THE SIGNATURE OF WM. WRIGHT WRITTEN WITH A PEN ON THE TOP LABEL OF EACH BOX. *None other genuine, and to counterfeit this is FORGERY.*

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill, wholesale and retail; 169 Race Street, ——— Tremont Street, Boston.
Erie, July 24, 1847. 10

NEW GOODS.

Fall of 1847.] BY [Fall of 1847.

Rail Road!

S. JACKSON has now received his FALL and WINTER stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and shoes, crockery, *iron* and *nails, &c.* &c. of which the following comprise a part:

Broad Cloths, French, English and American, wool dyed blue, black, brown, gold and cadet mixed, Cassimeres, black, blue, plain, plaid and striped; Satinets, blue, black, cadet and steel mixed; canvass, padding, buckram, burlaps, crash, wiggins, brown and black holland, cotton diaper, linen and cotton table cloths, linen cambric, linen cambric handkerchiefs, furniture and cambric dimity, drab, white, black and slate selicia, black and colored cambric, brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings, bed ticking, apron check, red, white and green woolen flannels, plaid linseys, crimson, scarlet green and drab moreens, silk and tabby velvet, black and colored, silk and worsted serge, satin vestings, italian cravats, black and colors, choppers, bandana, barcelona, pongee and spittlefield handkerchiefs, silk, cashmere, worsted and cotton hosiery, all colors, gloves of all kinds, mitts, worsted, silk, picnic and cotton dress handkerchiefs, ladies cravats, lace veils, barrages, striped and plaid earlston and swiss ginghams and chambrays, swiss, plain, dotted, plaid, striped, figured, book muslins, silk braids, hat and cap ribbons, Italian and French crape, sewing silk, purse twist, skein, knitting and tidy cotton, suspenders, bindings, quality, tapes, bobbing and cord, lacets, combs; buttons, needles, hooks and eyes, paste board and a general assortment of boots and shoes, hardware, crockery, iron, nails, &c., all of the above will be sold as cheap as any new or Jew store in this city.

It will be observed that I am the oldest merchant in the place except one, and I now say that I will not be undersold by any, young or old, for ready pay. Call and see that the above are facts, at my old stand on cheapside, where things for sale cant be beat.
Erie, Sept. 25, 1847.

THIBET CLOTH—Black, Drab and Brown, cheap for ready pay at the store of
Sept. 23. S. JACKSON.

ALAPACA—Silk and cotton warp, from two to eight shillings per yard, Black, Brown, drab, plaid, plain and satin striped, for sale by
Sept. 25. S. JACKSON.

AIR TIGHT, HOT AIR, AND STEAM CONDUCTOR.

WE are now able to offer our customers two sizes of the

FULTON AIR TIGHT COOKING STOVE

which only requires to be examined to convince every body of its economy, utility, convenience, durability and beauty. It will be sold at a uniform price, and warranted to suit even a maiden lady, as it possesses all the above qualities.
LESTER, SENNETT, CHESTER.
Erie. Sept. 25 1847.

FRENCH MERINO—Black and stone color of the best quality, for sale cheap by
Sept. 25. S. JACKSON.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Francis J. Kirsher, dec'd, late of Erie; all persons, therefore, indebted to said estate are requested to settle the same immediately; and those having claims against the same will present them legally authenticated for settlement. DAVID ZIMMERMAN, Adm'r.
Oct. 9, 1847. 6t29

GENTS CALL AT THE NEW STORE.

ON hand at ALLYN & COIT'S New Store, one of the best stock of Cloths to be found in this city; among them are the nicest French and German Blk Doeskin and Fancy Cassimeres and Broad Cloths, Beaver and Pilot Coatings, *Tweeds, Cassimeres and Satinets.* Also just received Merino Under Shirts and Drawers, Guernsey Frocks, Blk Satin Cravats, &c. every variety of Tailor's Trimmings! Just received blue black Velvets, Satins and Surges. For these and other goods please call at
ALLYN & COIT'S,
Oct. 16. 1847. Cheapside.

REVOLVING WAFFLE IRONS.—This valuable article is offered for sale at the low price of one dollar, by
LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
Oct. 16 22

The greatest Discovery of the Age!



OR, TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT.

THIS is the first attempt to combine the ELECTRIC or MAGNETIC FLUID with Powerful Vegetable Extracts in the form of an ointment—to be applied externally for the removal of disease. The almost unlimited success it has met with stamps it at once the GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. It is constantly effecting cures of the of the utmost importance. The most incredulous are CONVINCED—the most faithless are compelled to believe in the power and virtue of this great remedy.

It is universally admitted to be THE MOST WONDERFUL COMBINATION KNOWN to the WORLD for the IMMEDIATE RELIEF of disease and pain.

It never fails while there remains sufficient life to restore a natural and healthy action to the capillary vessels of the body, and *equalize the circulation of the blood*. By this means *a controlling power is gained over the most malignant forms of* DISEASE which cannot be obtained from any other remedy. Such is the power of this combination that it penetrates to every portion of the human frame; every bone and muscle, vein, nerve and ligament is searched out and made sensible of purifying and healing influence. Hence it copes as readily with *internal* as external diseases.

Numerous instances are on record where this remedy has restored health to patients so near the grave that the most powerful internal remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in INFLAMATION of the BOWELS—no patient ever need die with this disease where the Magnetic Ointment can be obtained.—That dangerous Epidemic known as the PUTRID ERYSIPELAS can always be cured by this remedy.

For INFLAMATORY RHEUMATISM, this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared.

In 99 cases out of 100 it *will afford entire relief* to the worst cases of NERVOUS HEADACHE in *thirty minutes.*

For Nervous Diseases this remedy is of immense value.

Affections of the Spine Rheumatism, Lameness, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Chills, Cholera Morbus, Ague in the Face or Breast, Burns, Scald Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores, &c will be immediately relieved by the use of this remedy.

DR. BINGHAM'S CERTIFICATE.

In reply to your queries with regard to the results of the Experiments I have made with your justly celebrated Magnetic Ointment: I can say with pleasure that I deem it one of the GREATEST DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE.

It is now nearly two years since I commenced using it in my practice, and I have tested it in cases of Inflammation, both local and general, of the most malignant kind with universal success; even where all internal remedies failed, I have succeeded with this.

I have treated cases of Inflamation of the Brain, Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and Child bed Fevers, with perfect success; also cases of Scarlet Fever, Canker Rash, and Ulcerated Throat and Lungs with like success.

In the Epedemic known as the Putrid-Erysipelas, by which so many valuable lives were lost, I tested it frequently, and it never failed of effecting a speedy and certain cure.

In cases of Burns, Sprains, Bruizes, Frozen Limbs, &c. it acts like a charm.

No Physician or Family will be a single day without this Medigine, after becoming acquainted with it power to cure. N. BINGHAM, Physician and Surgeon.

Utica, N. Y. Jan. 10, 1846.

☞For further particulars and testimonials, see pamphlet left with each agent.

Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

AGENTS.—Carter & Brother, wholesale and retail, Erie; D. N. & J. L. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio; Riley Potter, West Springfield; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; L. S. Jones & Co. Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview.

Erie, August 14, 1847.—1y13.

OUR FLAG IS THERE!

But Our



Goods

ARE HERE!
VICTORY! VICTORY!!

HURRA! HURRA!! HURRA!!!

The new Jew Store again Ahead!

JUST received at the *New* Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, a new and splendid assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS! consisting in part of

BROADCLOTHS.—French, English and American black, blue, brown, gold and cadet mixed Broadcloaths, cheap as the cheapest.

ALSO.—Cassimeres and Vestings to match, both as to color quality and price.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment of choice Groceries, which will be sold extreemly low.

CROCLERY.—A beautiful assortment of crockery at prices that cannot fail to please.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Without boasting we can truly say we have the cheapest and best assortment of Boots and Shoes, Including Ladies, Gentlemen and Boys, ever brought to this city.

CAPS.—Men and Boys caps, that cannot fail to fit both the purse and head—come and try.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.—Here we are at home. We have cashmeres, de lanes without number and almost without price; Ginghams and Alpaccas, California plaids and Swiss and Tarlton Muslins; wide gimp and gimp cord; dress buttons, cords and tassels; but what is the use of enumerating—we have every thing to make the handsome more divine and the ugly enchanting.

SILKS—Striped and Plaid Poult de Sois, White gro de Swiss, Black watered & Satin stripe poult de soi, Black and blue black, gro de Naples, Black gro de Rhine.

SHAWLS—Of all prices, shades and quality from the cheap cotton up to the finest silk and Cashmere,

GLOVES.—Of all kinds, colors and sizes.

Hosiery, Suspenders, Prints, Ticks, Drills, Factories, in short every thing suited to the season and market.

Ready Made Clothing.

Our stock of ready made clothing is large and splendid, and will be sold cheap. We do not wish to boast, but we think we can convince any one by calling that we sell a good article for a smaller sum than any other establishment in town. At any rate "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," therefore TRY US!

☞Mind the name and number.

ISAAC ROSENZWEIG & CO.

Erie, Sept. 21, 1847. 19

New Goods! New Goods!

WE are receiving our stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which we believe will vie with any in the place in extent, style and quality. We forbear to enumerate styles and qualities having none of the spirit of the bragadocia, and presume that if we *were* to advertise 1000 pieces splendid silks, 10,000 pieces Alpaccas, 100 cases French Merinos, rich cashmeres, Parametta cloth, Mohair Lustres, Oriental, California, Monteray and Oregon Plaids, &c. &c. our trade would not thereby be increased in a rational and intelligent community. We have only to say on this point that we have a full and complete assortment of such goods in our branch of the trade as the market requires, and we offer therewith our *standing pledge* to sell at the *cheapest* rates they can be bought in the borough for cash. Please call and let us talk over this matter a little at

METCALF'S, No. 1, Reed House.

Sept. 23, 1847. 19

Orphan's Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' court of Erie county, will be sold at public vendue, at the court house in the borough of Erie, on Saturday the 30th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M. all that lot or piece of ground situate at the Southwest corner of the Public Square, bounded on the north by the Public Square, on the west by Peach Street, and on the south by Seventh street, fronting 80 feet on said Public Square, and 165 feet on Peach street, and 80 feet on Seventh street and having thereon erected a large two story brick house, and frame barn, late the property of John Morris, deceased. This is a very desirable and valuable lot.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money on the confirmation of the sale, and onesixth in two equal annual payments thereafter and the balance, being one half the purchase money, to be paid at the decease of the widow of the said John Morris, with interest thereon annually, to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage on the premises.

E. BABBITT,
E. J. KELSO,
Erie, Sept 30, 1847, Executors.

Cash for Flax Seed.

I WILL pay the highest price in cash for any quantity of Flax Seed. C. M. TIBBALS

Aug. 27, 1847.

PINE APPLES.—A fresh lot of Pine Apples, just received and for sale at No. 1 Perry Block. T. W. MOORE.

July 3, 1847. 7

CARTER & BROTHER,

BEING licensed under the Law of 1846 to retail Vinous and Spiritous Liquors, offer a good assortment of

Pure Port,	Fazel,
Madeira,	Sicila,
Sherry,	Hock,
Malaga,	And Current wines.

—ALSO—

Brandy,	Holland Gin,
Rum,	Whiskey,
Jamaica Spirits,	And Alcohol.

For sale at as low rates as the same qualities have ever been offered in this market, at No. 6, Reed House.

Erie, June 19, 1847. 5

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

AMONG our stock will be found—

100 kegs pure White Lead, Buffalo and Pittsburgh manufacture.
1600 lbs Spanish Whiting,
600 Venition Red,
500 French and Yellow Ochre,
100 French Green, a beaut. article.
300 Red Led,
200 Litharage,
200 papers refined Lampblack,
20 boxes Chrome yellow and green,
100 gallons Spirits Turpentine,
100 do Linseed Oil,
50 do Copal Varnish, coach and Furniture.
20 doz Paint Brushes, assorted sizes.

Just received and for sale on accommodating terms, at No. 6, Reed House.

CARTER & BROTHER.

June 19, 1847. 5

FEVER AND AGUE.—

Tonic Mixture,	India Cholagogue,
Maxim's Ague Pills	Quinine,
Tonic Vermifuge,	Peruvian Bark,

For sale wholesale and retail by

CARTER & BROTHER.

Erie, June 19, 1847. 5

DYE STUFFS.

Annatto,	Oil Vitriol,
Alum,	Indigo,
Copperas,	Blue Vitriol,
Cream Tartar,	Cud Bear,
Argols,	Cochineal,
Spirits of Tin,	Liquid Blue, or chemic for
Logwood,	Nic Wood, (green,
Camwood,	Madder,
Fustick,	Red Saunders.

For sale very cheap at No. 6, Reed House, by CARTER & BROTHER.

June 19, 1847. 5

TRUSSES.—A good assortment of Hull's, Marsh's, Tieman's, Thompson's and Rhinehart's Trusses, assorted sizes for sale low by

CARTER & BROTHER.

July 17, 1847. 9

5000 BBLS. New Orleans, Loaf, Pulverized Crushed and Muscovado Sugar, cheap for cash, one door north of the Big Window, by RINDERNECHT.

June 12, 1847. 4

FRESH FRUIT.—You can find at No 6. Poor People's Row Oranges, Sultana Raisins, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Box Raisins, Curiants and Citrons, cheap for cash by

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

BUFFALO WHITE LEAD.—An invoice of this superior article just received. Also, Pittsburgh Lead, (Fahnestock & Co's make,) dry and in oil, always on hand and warranted.

June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co.

NEWS! NEWS!

First Arrival of Fall and Winter Goods in Town at the Jew Store, No. 1 Commercial Exchange, nearly opposite the Reed House.

MOSES carries off the palm again. He is now receiving his tremendous and magnificent stock of WINTER GOODS, probably the most fashionable and best assorted lot of Goods ever brought to this place: beautiful goods of every discription for Ladies Cloaks and Dresses; Paramatta Cloths, Plaid Cashmeres, &c. For Bonnets, Silk Velvets, Silks and Satins Ribbons and Plumes, and French Flowers; French Ginghams, Merinos, Silk stripe and plaid Alpacas, Damask Moreens, Silk and Mohair Fringes, Silk Buttons, Shawls of every description, Thread and Brussels Laces French needle wrought Collars, &c. &c.

Also—Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, a complete assortment, which will be sold very cheap.

MOSES KOCH.

Sept. 4, 1848. Commercial Exchange, Erie.

Remedies for Summer Complaints.

JANES' carminative Balsam;
Fosgate's Anodyne cordial;
Red Anodyne cordial;
Thompson's carminitive;
Fahnestock's do Lozenges;
Aromatic or spiced Rhubarb;
Godfrey's cordial, &c. &c. for sale by

J. H. BURTON & Co.

No 5, Reed House, Sept. 11.

REMEDIES FOR FEVER & AGUE, &.

OSGOOD'S India Cholagogue, at wholesale and retail.

Cantrell's Ague Mixture; Rowan's Tonic do. Jaynes' Ague Pills and Tonic Vermifuge; Doct. H. A. Sill's Purapatheton; Moffats Bitters; Newton's Bitters; Sulphate Quinine; Carpenter's Extract Bark; Piperine, Oil Black Pepper; for sale by

J. H. BURTON & Co.

Sept. 8. No. 5, Reed House.

A CARD.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the gentlemen of Erie and vicinity, that he has opend a TAILORING SHOP on the south side of the Public Square, a few doors east of the Erie Bank, where he will be at all times ready and happy to wait upon those who may favor him with a call in his line of business. From long experience in some of the principal shops of London and other European cities, and by strict attention to all business which may now be entrusted to him, he confidently hopes that he shall be always deemed worthy to receive a share of public patronage. His work shall be executed in such a manner as to bear a close and impartial examination, and always in accordance with the prevailing fashions. JOHN GOLDEN.

Erie Sept, 4, 1847.

N. B. Cutting done on the shortest notice.

FINE NEW TEAS.

THERE has been a great deal said lately about Teas, and there are a *great* many in Erie who pretend that they are selling better Teas cheaper than any body else. This is a mistake.

The Pekin Tea Company

of New York, have sent to their agents, John H. Burton & Co. their several varieties of Teas.—They are fresh, fragrant and highly flavored, and exceed in richness any Teas that has ever been sold in Erie, and at prices much less. In every case where they do not give satisfaction, the money will be paid back for them. These Teas are put up in pound, half and quarter pound packages, lined with tin foil, which keeps them from the air and preserves their strength and flavor.

J. H. BURTON & Co.,

Aug. 31. No. 5 Reed House.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration *de bonis non* have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Elihu M. Cook, late of Elk Creek township, deceased. Persons indebted to said estate, or having claims against the same, are requested to call and present them properly authenticated for settlement, and settle their indebtedness.

JOHN GALBRAITH, Administrator.

Sept. 15. 1847. 6t18

PICKLED LOBSTERS, *Sardines, Tomato* Catsup, Lemon Syrup, Pepper Sauce, Salad Oil, Mustard, Guguba Jelly, English White Pepper, *&c.*, for sale at No. 1, Perry Block, by

Sept. 8, T. W. MOORE.

FOUND.—Picked up in the Lake, near the mouth of Six Mile Creek, on Friday, the 17th inst. a barrel of Pork, marked with the name of the city Inspector at Cleveland. The owner can have it by proving property and paying charges.

AUGUSTUS SHAW.

Harborcreek, Sept. 21, 1847. +3t19

Important Decision.

THE contested trial that has been existing so many years has been finally settled by a Jury of Twelve Ladies, and *their* decision *is*, That the purest, best, most fragrant and cheapest Teas to be had in this section of the country, are those which come from the celebrated CANTON TEA COMPANY. These Teas can be had at all times and *warranted* to give entire satisfaction or the money will be refunded, of their agents who are receiving fresh supplies weekly.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT, Agents.

Directly opposite the Eagle Hotel

Sept. 18, 1847. 18

New Goods by Express.

I HAVE just received by Express from New York a large assortment of alpaccas, cashmere, Muslin de lains, Ginghams, &c. which will be sold cheap for cash. C. M. TIBBALS.

Erie, Sept. 30, 1847.

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT.



CONSUMPTION CURED—TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION:

THE MOST CELEBRATED and INFALLIABLE remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, is the the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of CONSUMPTION, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES, that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians as CONFIRMED AND INCURABLE. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the MOST DESPERATE OF CASES. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated Consumption, it is the ONLY SOURCE OF HOPE.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, sole Agent for the United Kingdom, at the Italian Ware-house, Regent-st. London, in Bottles and Cases, for ships, hospitals, &c.

By Special Appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, 119 Court-st., Boston, Mass., sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this Great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American Agent, on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the western States.

☞READ.☜

From the Baptist Clergyman at Coloose, Oswego, County.

"I do hereby most cheerfully certify that I have used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with great success. My little girl, now in her seventh, year was, in the month of October, 1844, attacked with a pain in her right side, and notwithstanding we used all diligence to remove it, she continued to grow worse, and after obtaining the counsel of Dr. B—, who thought the Right Lobe of her Lungs so seriously affected that her recovery was exceedingly doubtful. I was induced to obtain one bottle of the Balsam and before one third of it was taken, the little sufferer resumed her plays and her cheerfulness returned, and before two bottles were used her health we considered completely restored, and to the effect of this medicine, without any hesitation, I attribute the cure. DAVID McFARLAND.

January, 1845. Pastor of the Baptist Church in Coloose".

Testimony from Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. June 5, 1845.

SIR.—Sometime last January. I was taken with a violent cold, attended with a distressing cough, which in the course of a few days brought on a bleeding of the lungs, with much soreness of the chest, pain in the side and much soreness of the breast. After being confined to my bed for some days and getting no better, Mr. Pardke, formerly Deputy Sheriff of this county, recommended me to get a bottle of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, observing that he had been similarly afflicted, and by the use of that medicine had been speedily and entirely cured. I immediately got a bottle, and after using it a short time the result was as he predicted—I got entirely well. From the benefit I received from the Balsam, and from the universal good name it bears among my friends who have used it for diseases of the lungs and chest, I am induced to believe it to be one of the best medicines now in use, for those diseases, and as such recommend it to the public.

W. W. SWIFT.

Remarkable cure of a Dangerous Cough.

To S. TOUSEY. CATO 4 CORNORS, N. Y. Aug. 6, 1844.

Sir—We are entirely out of the Hungarian Balsam; having sold all you left with us, in our immediate vicinity, and in justice to the medicine must say with astonishing success. A few days since a young gentleman of this town called at our store who had been for months afflicted with a very distressing cough, and wanted a bottle of the Balsam. We told him it was of little use for him to take it or any thing else—HE MUST DIE. He took a bottle, however, and afterwards had another. Yesterday he called again very much improved in appearance, and said he was rapidly gaining strength—but had it not been for the invaluable Hungarian Balsam he must have died. We want some more of the medicine directly.

Yours respectfully, INGHAM & HAVENS.

[*From Esq. W. E. Fisk, Canastota, N. Y.*, dated CANASTOTA Nov. 7, 1846]

To S. TOUSEY, Agent, &c.—Sir: Having used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with the very best success for lung complaints, and having seen it used by my friends with like success, I was induced last spring to become an Agent for the sale of the same, since which I have sold a great number of bottles, and have in almost every instance learned that it had succeeded beyond all expectation, in some cases where the patient had been by Physicians of respectability PRONOUNCED INCURABLE, and their cases hopeless, and I most cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with lung complaints, assuring them that in most cases they will find speedy relief. (Signed) WILLIAM E. FISK.

More Proof.

Establishing the efficacy of the Hungarian Balsam of life.

[From Deacon Lewis, of Utica, dated UTICA, February 4, 1845.]

I cheerfully give my name in favor of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life. Last April, my wife was attacked with a violent cough, attended with a severe and most DISTRESSING PAIN IN THE SIDE, so bad as to deprive her of rest. While in this situation, I called on Messrs. Warner & Co. for some medicine, and they recommended this Balsam. I purchased a bottle, and by the time we had used about *one half of it, my wife began to get better,* and after using the remainder, her health was completely Restored. Since that time I have recommended the Balsam to my friends, many of whom have used it with like success. (Signed) JOHN LEWIS.

Deacon of the First Baptist Church in Utica.

☞**Further Evidence.**☜

[From the P. M. at Burlington Flats, Otsego Co. N. Y. dated Jan. 1845.]

I am again under the necessity of ordering a new supply of the Balsam.—My wife still continues the medicine and is improving. It is doing wonders in this section, I heard of a friend 50 miles from here who was considered in a CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION. I sent him two bottles of the Balsam about two weeks since, and to day I heard from him, and the Balsam is acting on him like a charm. (Signed) A. E. ARNOLD.

The Messrs. Metcalf, of Geneseo, N. Y. (one of whom is a practising physician) in ordering a new supply of the Balsam, says that 'In some SEVERE CASES our customers *complain* of receiving great *benefit* from its use.

S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the Western States. Sold in Erie by CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6 Reed House

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WESTFIELD MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscribers having a good assortment of New England marble on hand, from different quarries, calculated for Head and Foot tables, Monuments, &c. which they offer to sell to any one in Erie county, Pa. not living farther than Erie, lettered in first rate stale, and delivered, at the following prices: Small, for children, $1 50 per foot; Middle size, for aged people, $1 62 per foot; Largest size $1 75 per foot. We think it would be an object for some of the Erie county people to forward us a few inscriptions as we have recently been informed by the Erie marble dealers in rather a bragging way, that they were sticking it to the Erie and Crawford county people good. They brag very lustily of selling to the "Pennamites" at from $2 50 to $4 per foot. Should any of the people of Erie county be in want of any thing in our line, they can forward their inscriptions, or come themselves, and they shall have a first rate article at the above prices.

HIRAM SIKES & CO.

Westfield, N. Y. Sept. 13, 1845. 171

BLACK SALTS.—I will pay Cash, and the highest price for any quantity of Black Salts delivered at M'Kean, or at my store in Erie.

October 21, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS.

COLEMAN'S HEAVE POWDERS,

A CERTAIN CURE FOR HEAVES AND COUGH IN HORSES.—A long familiarity with horses and personal treatment of the diseases to which they are subject have at length resulted in the discovery of this exceedingly valuable remedy for the *Heaves* and *Cough*—a disease which produces more misery and death among these noble animals than any other to which they are exposed. I have no hesitancy in saying that my Powder will effectually and thoroughly *eradicate every symptom* and *vestige* of this painful and dangerous disease if given in any reasonable length of time after it has been contracted. When you discover symptoms of *Cough* or *Heaves* in your horse, resort to this Powder without delay, use it perseveringly, and attend to the hints accompanying the directions for the treatment of the animals, and in nine cases out of ten you will find that it cures.

If any desirous of seeing certificates of cures, of them call on the agent. Price 50 cents per bottle. Manufactured by A. D. Coleman, New York CARTER & BROTHER, agents, Erie, Pa.

March 27, 1847. 45

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Law, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to call at the office and settle their respective accounts, on or before the first of February next. Those who neglect this notice may incur costs.

JOHN GALBRAITH,
CARSON GRAHAM.

Erie, Jan. 11, 1847. 3t15

The Books and papers of the late firm of GALBRAITH & GRAHAM are by mutual agreement left with me for the purpose of closing up the business of the concern and collecting all debts, which I am obliged to do as speedily as possible. I have associated with me in business WM. S. LANE and WM. A. GALBRAITH, Esqs. and continue the office lately occupied by Galbraith & Graham, under the firm of GALBRAITHS & LANE, where all business in the line of the profession, will be attended to with promptness and despatch. JOHN GALBRAITH.

Erie, February 3; 1847. 38

NOTES OF AN EXILE, by L. W. Miller, being an account of the authors confinement at Van Deamans Land, just received and for sale at Spaffords's Bookstore.

Erie, May 8, 1847. 51

ASHES! ASHES!!

I WILL pay 8 cents per bushel for good field ashes, and 12 1-2 cts per bushel for house ashes delivered at my ashery or M'Kean corners.

Erie, Oct. 21, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS.

ASHES.—Those having good Ashes will do well to deliver them at our ashery soon as we are now working off what we have on hand.

April 8th 1847. S. JACKSON & Co.

AXES.—Waters & Co's Cast Steel Axes by the dozen or single.

B. TOMLINSON & Co.

February 13, 1847. 39

DOCT. WISTAR'S Genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry the Celebrated remedy for Consumption and other diseases of the Lungs. Also Wistar's Gentle Purgative Pills. For sale by Dr. P. Hall, Agent, corner of State an Seventh sts, Erie, Pa.

Oct. 10, 1846.

WOODEN WARE.—Bowls, Wash tubs, mop handles, butter prints, ladles, &c.

July 17. T. W. MOORE.

1498 LBS., first rate Codfish; also, a few bbls Mackerel, for sale by

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

GOLD PENS.—Levi Brown's Gold Pens, the most celebrated maker of the article, a good assortment kept constantly on hand; also the different kinds of cheap (dearest) Pens, at

G. LOOMIS & Co's,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 10, 1847. 8

NEW AND FRESH GROCERIES,

At No. 6 Poor Peoples Row.

W. F. RINDERNECHT has just received a large and well selected assortment of wet, dry and Family Groceries; Dye Stuffs, Nails and Glass, which he will sell cheaper for cash than any other establishment in town. Please call and see. June 12, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED 25 bags Rio, Cuba, St. Domingo and Java Coffee, one door north of the Big Window, State street, by

W. F. RINDERNECHT.

June 12, 1847 4

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY, and other Poems by Tuper, a few copies at New York prices, just received and for sale by

O. D. SPAFFORD.

Erie August 21, 1847. 4t14

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420 GALS., Ohio Stone Ware, for sale one door north of the Big Window.

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

NOTICE.—The Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Manufacturing business will be carried on, at the old stand of Ashley & Kelsey, where a constant supply of all articles manufactured by him will be kept for sale at wholesale and retail. Old Copper and Brass Ware taken in payment for Tin Ware. JOSEPH KELSEY, Jr.

Erie, July 6, 1811. 7

L. WARREN,

HAS removed his sash, blind and door Shop to State, between 7th and 8th streets, where he will keep constantly on hand or make to order all articles in his line on the shortest notice. Those wishing to obtain first rate work at low prices would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Glazing done at all times. Glass and Putty kept constantly on hand

May 10, 1846. 51

S. SMYTH

HAS JUST RECEIVED

from New York, per Pomroy's Express, the Spring Fashions, and is now ready to execute all orders for HATS in the latest Fasion, and of a better quality than can be purchased here or elsewhere.

March 16, 1846. 5

FIRST APPEARANE.

B. TOMLINSON, GEORGE KELLOGG.

THE subscribers, though some time in business, have not before found it convenient or agreeable to introduce into the papers a general advertisement. Being rather of a modest turn, they have been situated somewhat like the stranger in New York, who got upon a dry goods box in Broadway, to wait till the crowd should get by; and like him, having attracted a little public notoriety, they are prepared to get down and move quietly along, and would respectfully invite the attention of the public to a choice selection of GROCERIES, interspersed with a few staple Dry Goods and other notions, just received from New York, Cincinnati, &c., which they design to sell pretty cheap for ready pay. Please call and see at 109 French street, next door to R. O. Hulbert, Esq's office, and at Sixth street Canal Basin.

B TOMLINSON, & Co.

Erie Aug. 1, 1846. 11

Public Notice.

IS hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Bank to be called "THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK," with a Capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to two hundred thousand dollars. Said bank to be located in Erie, county Erie, State of Pennsylvania.

Erie, July 17, 1847.

H. Cadwell,	C. M. Tibbals,
J. H. Williams,	Samuel Hays,
J. H. Fullerton,	John C. Beebe,
Walter Chester,	Thos W. Sterrett,
Smith Jackson,	Carson Graham,
James C. Marshall,	James Williams,
B. B. Vincent,	Guy Loomis,
Wm. S. Lane,	Alfred King,
H. L. Brown,	M. W. Caughey,
P. Arbuckle.	James Hughes.

"LOOK HERE, WILL YOU?"

IF you wish to buy cheap, you will please call at RINDERNECHT'S No. 6, Poor People's Row, where you can find the following articles, which are warrented good:—Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Tobaco of all kinds, Rice, Peper, Spice; Cinnamond, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, Starch, Chocolate, Cocoa, Mustard by the pound or box, Pepper Sauce, Lemon Syrup, Oliver Oil, Lamp Oil Vinegar, Fire Crackers, Castile Soap of all kinds, Shaving Brushes, Powder, Shot, Lead, Percussion Caps and Pills, Candle Wick, Twine, Matches, Stove Blacking, shoe Brushes and Blacking, Chalk Tar and Rosin, Macoboy and Scotch snuff, sulpher, Brimstone, Epsom Salts Glauber Salts, Saleratus, Bed Cords, Rope, Fish and Chalk Lines, Herring, Patent Pails, Tubs, Willow Wagons, Wash Boards, Wire Sives, Almonds, Madeira Nuts, Filberts, Curry Combs and Horse Cards, Horse Brushes and Combs, Saltpeter, Dairy salt in bags, Brooms, Corn Whisps and Hearth Brooms, Whitewash Brushes, and other articles too numerous to mention. Please call and see for yourselves. Erie, June 19, 1847.

WINDOW GLASS.

CARTER & BROTHER have just received their summer stock of Window Glass, which is large and complete, varying in size from 7x9 to 15x30, and will be cut to any size or shape desired, without extra charge. Putty always on hand.

June 19, 1847. 5

CANDY AND RAISINS by the Box or pound for sale at No. 1, Perry Block

July 21. T. W. MOORE.

OUT AT LAST!!

THAT long expected wonder of the age, the *celebrated* and superior "FULTON STOVE" is now ready for sale at our Store or Foundry.—Persons who have any disposition to see it, are invited to call and do so, whether they wish to purchase or not.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Aug. 14, 1847. 13

N. B. Old Stoves taken in payment. Better *throw* them away than not to get one of these fuel saving inventions.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND DRUGGISTS.

J. H. BURTON & CO., are Wholesale Agents for Osgood's Indian Cholagogue, and Dalley's Pain Extractor, and can furnish dealers at wholesale prices.

Sept. 4, 1847.

ACCORDEONS, with the improved valves, Bass Viol, Violin and Guitar strings, for sale by G. LOOMIS & Co.,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

SUPERIOR French and American ruled and plain Letter Paper, Maynard and Noyes Black Ink, Kents Carmine and Red Ink, Wafers, Common, Note, Transparent and Motto, Sealing Wax, Pounce, Black Sand, Rubber, etc. etc. etc. For sale by J. H. BURTON & Co.

Erie, June 19th, 1847

1847.

WALKER & COOK.

FORWARDING, COMMISSION & PRODUCE MERCHANTS.—Will continue the Forwarding and commission business as usual, at their ware-house on the Public Dock, Erie, Pa. and will be ready on the opening of Navigation of the present year to contract for the shipment of Merchandise from the eastern cities, or other places, to Erie, as they are connected with good responsible lines, and having some of the first class of Steam Boats and Propellers on the lakes, running to their house, thereby ensuring the safe and speedy transmission of all property entrusted to their care. They will attend to the forwarding of goods up and down the lakes or to any of the Canadian ports on Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence—also south by the Erie Extension Canal.

CASH advances made on all kinds of Produce and sales promptly attended to. They will keep constantly on hand Bituminous Coal, in large or small quantities, to suit purchasers.

ALSO—Salt, Plaster in bbls, or bulk, Fish Iron, Nails, stoves and Castings of every description.

REFERENCES.

C. M. Tibbals, Erie,
John C. Beebe, "
Smith Jackson & Co. "
Johnson, Himrod & co. "
Holt, Palmer & Co. Buffalo.
O. N. Chapin, Albany,
W. Monteith & Co. "
Otis, Clapp & Co. Boston,
George W. Holt & Co. N. Y. city,
E. B. Allen, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
James Browne, Toronto C. W.
Wm. D. King, St. Catherines, "
Standart, Jarves & Co. Cleveland, O.
Albert Ives, Detroit, Mich.
Newberry & Dole, Chicago, Illinois.

Erie, March 14, 1847 43

PITTSBURGH Rockingham Ware.—A beautiful article, and good assortment just received and for sale by

B. TOMLINSON & Co.

August 1, 1846. 11

WOOL! WOOL!!

MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER keep constantly on hand at the Erie Woollen Factory, Plain Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres and Tweds, of various colors and qualities which they exchange for wool on delivery, on customary and accommodating terms. They also pay cash for wool.

Erie Woollen Factory, June 16, 1847. 6

LOOKING Glasses and looking glass plate. A large assortment of the above articles for sale very low by G. LOOMIS & Co.,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17 1847.

GUNS.—Double Barrell, Single do. Fowling Pieces, Revolving six Shooters, with a general assortment of Gun fixings.

G. LOOMIS & Co.

July 17 1847.

PROVISIONS.—Flour, Pork, Hams, Shoulders, dried Apples, dried Peaches, Corn Meal Codfish, White Fish, Mackerel, Potatoes and everything in the Provision Line, constantly on hand and for sale by

June 26. W. F. RINDRENECHT.

MOLASSES at six per cent less than can be had at any other store in Erie, and of equal quality, now offered by

Aug. 27. BROWN & M'CARTER.

BROADCLOTHS and Cassimers of almost every color, stripe, quality and price, at No 4. Cheapside, by

Aug. 17. BROWN & M'CARTER.

FOWLER'S WORK.

THE subscriber is the authorized Agent for the sale of FOWLER'S PHRENOLOGICAL WORKS, in Erie County. He will dispose of them at New York prices. He is also Agent for Combe's Prenological Journal. Call and examine these valuable publications at his Book Store, on State street, Erie, Pa.

Aug. 5 1847. O. D. SPAFFORD.

CALL AND SEE.—Preparatory to making arrangement for going to New York for our Fall and Winter stock of Goods, we will sell all kinds of Spring and Summer Goods at *cost*, to make room for the new stock. Prove us.

Aug. 17. BROWN & M'CARTER.

CLOCKS.

EIGHT DAY and 30 hour Gothic, O. O. G. Pillar, Alarm and common, by the single or case, very cheap for ready pay:

G. LOOMIS & Co.

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

SODA BISCUIT, at No. 1 Perry Block.

July 31. T. W. MOORE.

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500 GAL. MOLASSES, just received and for sale cheap as the cheapest, one door north of the Big Window, by

June 16. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the mercantile business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GEO. J. MORTON,
JOS. C. BROWN,
August 17, '47. THOS. M'CARTER.

The notes and accounts of the late firm of Morton & Co. are by mutual agreement left with the undersigned for collection, who still continue the business at the old stand, where they will be happy to accommodate their old customers, and the public generally, with goods on more favorable terms than they can be had at any other establishment in this city. BROWN & M'CARTER.

Erie, August 17, 1847. 14

CIGARS.—Puerto Principe, Trabuca, Spanish and all other kinds.

July 17. T. W. MOORE.

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16 Chests Fresh Teas, just received and for sale by the chest or less quantity, by

June 16. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY

Insurance Company,

(OF PHILADELPHIA,)

ARE now doing business on the mutual plan, giving the assured a participation in the profits of the company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks upon the Lakes and Canal insured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.

Fire risks on merchandize, buildings and other property, in town or country, for a limited term or permanently.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph H. Seal,	James C. Hand,
Edmond A. Souder,	Theophilus Paulding,
John C. Davis,	H. Jones Brooke,
Robert Burton,	John Garrett,
John B. Pinrose,	Hugh Craig,
Samuel Edwards,	George Serrell,
Henry Lawrence,	David B. Stacey,
Edward Darlington,	Charles Kelley,
Isaac R. Davis,	J. G. Johnson,
William Folwell,	William Hay,
John S. Newlin,	Dr. S. Thomas,
Dr. R. M. Huston,	John Seller, Jr.

Spencer McIlvaine,

Richard S. Newbold, Sec'y. Wm. Martin, Pres't.

☞Application can be made to

J. KELLOGG, Agent Erie,

Erie, August 7, 1847. 1t12

PROTECTION.

THE Erie County Mutual Insurance Company continues to insure against loss and damage by fire, on buildings, goods and merchandise of all descriptions. Office on the east side of the Public Square, between 6th and 7th streets.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Beatty,	J. H. Williams,
J. C. Spencer,	George Selden,
Thomas Willis,	Smith Jackson,
Giles Sanford,	Elijah Babbitt,
C. M. Tibbals,	John A. Tracy,
W. H. Townsend,	Hamlin Russell,

Henry Cadwell.

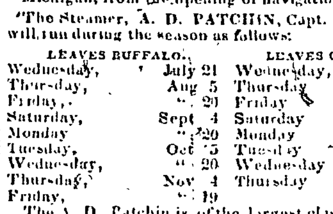
GILES SANFORD, President.

J. C. SPENCER, Treasurer.

George Selden, Secretary.

June 3, 1847. 1y3

PEOPLES' LINE.



ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1847.—FARE REDUCED.

Cabin Fare $8, Steerage $2, to any port on Lake Michigan, from the opening of navigation to Sept 1.

The Steamer, A. D. PATCHIN, Capt. H. Whitaker, will run during the season as follows:

LEAVES BUFFALO.		LEAVES CHICAGO.	
Wednesday,	July 21	Wednesday,	July 28
Thursday,	Aug 5	Thursday	Aug 12
Friday,	" 20	Friday	" 27
Saturday,	Sept 4	Saturday	Sept 11
Monday	" 20	Monday	" 27
Tuesday,	Oct 5	Tuesday	Oct 12
Wednesday,	" 20	Wednesday	" 27
Thursday,	Nov 4	Thursday	Nov 11
Friday,	" 19		

The A. D. Patchin is of the largest class of Steamers, built with a solid timber bottom, 15 inches thick, after the plan of the Atlantic frigates, which prevents the liability of sinking by striking rocks. She is in like proportion strongly built throughout; no pains or expense having been spared to make her the strongest boat on the Lakes. Her model is superior to any on the western waters. She has accommodations for 100 cabin and 1000 steerage passengers.

The A. D. Patchin and United States will run as advertised and under no consideration will go into the association.

The public will please remember that they were the only opposition boats in the fall of 1846.

H. WHITAKER, Sole Owner.

AGENTS, { J. MYERS & Co. Buffalo; WALKER & CO K, Erie.

July 17, 1847. 9

WINTER Sperm Oil, a pure article, for sale at B. TOMLINSON & Co's.

Erie, Feb. 13, 1847. 39

WANTED!

IN exchange for Goods, any quantity of Good HEMLOCK FENCE BOARDS, 6, 8, 10, and 12 inches wide, 14 and 16 feet long.

HEMLOCK JOICE, 1 1-2 by 10, and 2 1-2 by 12; 15, 16, 18 and 20 feet long.

HEMLOCK STUDDING, 2 by 5 and 3 by 4; 10, 14 and 16 feet, long, for which the highest market price will be paid, when delivered at his Lumber yard at the foot of Frenchstreet.

WM. TRUESDAIL.

Erie, March 4, 1847, 42

LEECHES.—A lot of prime Swedish Leeches, in good condition, just received by

June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co.

WINEN'S ARCANUM—Said to be better than any preparation of Sarsaparilla as a Spring Purifier and general correctant for sale by

June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co. Agents.

SPECTACLES of gold, silver and german silver Frames, an extensive assortment of Concave and Convex. Also, the celebrated periscopic and parobolic Spectacles, superior to any in use.

G. LOOMIS & Co

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

SILVER WARE.—Silver table, dessert, tea, salt and mustard spoons, tongs, ladles, forks, butter and fruit knives, constantly on hand and for sale by G. LOOMIS & co.,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

LADIES will find steel, silk and bead bags steel clasps and beads, purse silk, Paris fans, new style brooches, bracelets, pencils, lockets, *together with an endless variety of splendid* fancy articles, at

G. LOOMIS & Co's.

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

DETROIT ALE on draught, and for sale at No. 1, Perry Block, by T. W. MOORE.

Sept. 8, 1847.

GROCERIES.—An excellent assortment of Groceries can at all times be found at No. 4 Cheapside. BROWN & M'CARTER.

Aug. 17.

DYE STUFFS.—Madder, Log Wood, Fustic, Nic Wood, Cam Wood, Alum, Copperas, Blue Vitriol, Cream Tartar, Indigo, &c., for sale cheap for the ready, by

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

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12 POUNDS of good Coffee for one dollar, and other things in proportion at No. 1 Perry Block.

July 17, 1847.

Public Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Stockholders of the Erie Bank, in the County of Erie, intend to make application to the next Legislature for a renewal of the charter, by the name and style of the Erie Bank, in the county of Erie, to remain located in the Borough of Erie, in the county of Erie, with the same capital and privileges as it now has. By order of the Board of Directors

CAMP PARREN, Cashier.

Erie Bank, July 23, 1847.

CAN ANY GOOD THING COME FROM NAZARETH?

COME AND SEE!!

THE subscriber is not in the habit of boasting of his immense stock of goods, or their superior quality over those of his neighbors; but to tell the plain truth for the benefit of the public as well as himself, he has just returned from the eastern cities, Boston and New York, where he has purchased a large and well selected stock of GOOD as well as FASHIONABLE GOODS, which he is now receiving and offers for sale, and which for quality and cheapness he ventures to say cannot be BEAT IN THIS COUNTRY. As he desires to go upon *the ready pay system* he will make prices accordingly. Particulars next week, but in the mean time CALL AND SEE.

SMITH JACKSON.

September 9, 1847. 17

Dentistry!

BY DOCTS. ELLIOTT & ROSE.

WHO are permanently located in Erie, Penn. where all Surgical and Mechanical operations in the science of Dentistry, will be done with all that ease, neatness and durability which long experience and extensive opportunity, together with a thorough knowledge of all the late improvements of the Baltimore Detal College alone can give.

Drs. Elliott or Rose will visit the following named places once in six or eight weeks, viz. Conneaut, Ohio, Springfield, Girard, Lockport, Fairview, Waterford, Wattsburgh and North East, Erie county, Warren and Columbus, Warren county, Pa. Ladies and gentlemen living in or near either of the above named places who need the services of a Dentist, can be waited upon at their residence, by addressing us at Erie. Particular attention will be paid to the health of the Gums, as well as to restoring and preserving the Teeth. Pivot Teeth will be inserted after the latest improvements; also, Plate Teeth, from one to an entire set.

Office and residence on the corner of Peach and Seventh Streets, Erie, Pa.

Sept. 16, 1847. 1y19



NONE CAN BE LIKE THEM!

DR. HERRICK'S

Standard Family Medicines!!

THE FAVORITE REMEDY OF THE DAY.—The high encomiums of praise every where bestowed upon these deservedly popular medicines by citizens of the highest respectability, and by members of the medical profession in every section of the United States and British Possessions, entitles them to the name of the Conquerers of Disease. A mass of American and Canadian testimony is in the Doctor's possession of cures performed by these preeminent remedies after the combined treatment of the medical faculty, and the most popular remedies of the day had been tried in vain.

DR. HERRICK'S VEGETABLE SUGAR COATED PILLS.

May be used with marked success in every disease requiring a gentle and positive aperient. They cure with astonishing quickness pains and dizziness of the head, pains and weakness of the breast, sides and back, all kinds of fevers, inflamation of the different organs of the human body, foul breath, diarrhoea, bilious cholic, habitual costiveness, and in all cases where the stomach and bowels are loaded with fæces, which are so productive of disease. Each box contains 20 pills, are warranted pure vegetable, and sell for 25 cents—2 and 3 being an ordinary dose.

HERRICK'S SCIATIC LINIMENT, THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY

For Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Contracted Cords, Sore Throat, Quinzy Croup, Stiff Joints, Shrunk Sinews, Ague in the breast and face, Toothache Frozen Feet, Diseases of the Spine, Perished Limbs, and wherever an external application is indicated. The rapidity with which this WONDER WORKING MEDICINE Corrects the worst cases of the above diseases has attracted THE WONDER AND ADMIRATION of the world. That all may avail themselves of the use of this blessing to humanity, the Doctor has put the price at 25 cents. Each bottle has the Doct's name blown in the glass, and enveloped in a cut of a diseased Spine, accompanied with full directions. Likewise general debility, attended with pains and weakness in the stomach and *bowels*, extending to the sides, loss of appetite, trembling of the limbs, palpitation of the heart, Jaundice, Ague and Fever, and all bilious diseases are quickly cured by the use of

HERRICK'S VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS.

Put up in large sized bottles, with directions, and sell for 25cts. Equal to half a gallon. In the same manner as Coughs, Colds, Asthma, oppression of the Chest, Whooping Cough, Croup, Inflamation of the Lungs and recent cases of the consumption be greatly helped and quickly cured by

DR. HERRICK'S MEDICATED COUGH LOZENGES.

Price 25 cts. Taste of these Lozenges are a positive cure. THE TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS which ever where attends the use of Herrick's Worm Destroying Lozenges in the destruction and expulsion of worms from the human system has placed them first on the catalogue of remedies. They are pleasant to *take*. Children love them, and their effect is such as to astonish the beholder. Price 25 cts. with full directions. Those suffering from pains and weakness in the breast, sides and back, also Rheumatism &c. will find a friend in the use of

HERRICK'S GALBANUM STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

Spread on fine Kid Leather, will wear from one to 12 months. Price only 12½ cts. and are taking the place of all other plasters, and are considered the BEST AND CHEAPEST PLASTER NOW IN USE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

So much having been said by some New York makers that they alone had the privilege to make and vend Sugar Coated Pills and one even pretending and advertising that he had a patent for so doing, induces the Doctor to bring this practice of deception before the public, and let them be judges whether a system of this kind ought longer to exist. Dr. Herrick has written to Mr Burke, the Commissioner of Patents at Washington, whose letter in answer is given below.

U. S. Patent Office, Jan. 16, 1846.

Dr. Herrick—Dear Sir: Your letter of the 5th inst. has been received. In answer to your inquiry whether any patent has been granted for a pill coated with sugar, I have to inform you that no record of such a patent can be found on the Office.

Respectfully yours, EDMUND BURKE.

☞Phamphlets giving a more general description of the Medicines may be had of any of the Agents.

Principal Depot 51 State street, Albany, where all orders must be addressed.

AGENTS—J. H. Burton & Co. John Cummins & Co. Erie, Guilford & Evans, Girard; and J. H. Haynes, North East. Feb. 6, 1847.—1y10.

NEW FIRM.

NEW AND CHEAP GROCERIES!!

JOHN ZIMMERLY & A. H. HITCHCOCK, late of the firm of Hitchcock, Zimmerly & Co., have again associated themselves in the Whole sale and Retail Grocery business, on State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, in the room lately occupied by Wm Rindernecht, under the style of J. ZIMMERLY & Co. where will be found a large and well selected assortment of all kinds of Wet and Dry West India Goods comprising every article usually kept or called for in a Grocery store. Among stock may be found:—

Coffee of every price and quality.

Old and Young Hyson Teas;

Pepper, Spice, Indigo, Brown, Lump and Loaf Sugar.

Chocolate, castile and rosin soap, raising, figs, Tobacco of every quality, cigars, shelf Grocery, its of all kinds, together with Iron, nails, window glass, etc.etc.

J. Z. & Co. tender their thanks for the very general patronage extended to them for the past six years, and hope they may by their endeavors to please, receive a continuance of favors in the shape of old as well as new customers. They are prepared to purchase grain of all kinds, butter, eggs, dried apples and peaches, Flax, Timothy and Clover seed, for which CASH will be paid at their counter.

Erie, April 25, 1846. 48

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

G. LOOMIS & CO., opposite Eagle Hotel, have just received an addition to their former stock of goods, which makes their assortment very extensive, comprising a large variety of rich and fashionable JEWELRY, consisting of diamond, ruby, garnet, emerald, Amethyst, aquamarine and enamelled pins, diamond, ruby and plain rings, gold ear rings, guard chains and keys, spectacles, pencil cases, bracelets, lockets, miniature setting, thimbles, studs, snaps, &c. &c.

TIME.—Gold and Silver Watches of the patent level, duplex, horizontal and common escapement. French, English, German and American clocks.

SILVER GOODS.—Table, desert, tea, salt and mustard spoons, ladles, butter and fruit knives, spectacles, chains, keys, pencil-cases, thimbles.

Plated, Britannia and German Silver Ware.—Tea pots, urns, pitchers, cups, tankards, bowls, cake baskets, candlesticks, snuffers and trays, spoons, forks, ink stands, castors.

CUTLERY.—Roger's and other celebrated Makers razors, knives and scissors.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Mathematical instruments, telescopes, thermometers, pocket compasses, sun glasses, violins, accordions, music boxes, slates, fifes, steel pens, card cases, combs, pocket books, pocket pistols, coral, amber, gilt, steel, wax and glass beads, bead and silk bags and purses, elastic guards, portable writing desks, work, paint, snuff, tobacco and shaving boxes, razor strops, clothes, hair, tooth, nail and shaving brushes and glasses, Glazier's diamonds, shot belts, powder flasks, percussion caps and pills, chessmen, dominoes, segar cases, purse and cloak clasps, tweezers, cane, whalebone, violin and bass viol strings, touge, powder, puffs, perfumery, court plaster, wash and powders, tooth picks, teething rings, tea bells, sealing wax, motto seals, visiting cards, emery baskets, needles, battledor, and birds, spool stands, with numerous other articles not mentioned, both useful and ornamental, which will be for *"ready pay,"* from twenty-five to fifty per cent lower than formerly.

N. B. Watches, music boxes, jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted.

Cash and all kinds of country produce taken in payment for goods or work. Call and see. The highest prices paid in cash for old Gold and Silver.

July 21, 1847. 10

SPICES & AROMATIC CONDIMENTS

Nutmegs,	Sage,
Mace,	Bitter Almonds,
Cloves,	Summer savory,
Ground Cinnamon,	Sweet Majoram,
" Pepper, black,	Vanilla Beans,
Cayenne do	Citron,
Superior Mustard,	Extract Vanilla,
Pure Jamaica Ginger Root,	" Lemon,
	" Bitter Almonds
Ground do	Orange Flower Water,
Corriander Seeds,	Leavitt's Rose do
Caraway do	

DIETETICS FOR THE SICK & INVALID

Bermuda Arrow Root,	Oatmeal,
Superior white Tapioca,	Cooper's Isinglass,
Pearl Barley,	Russian do
Sago,	Irish Moss,
Rice Flour,	Iceland Moss.

Selected with care and all warranted superior.

J. H. BURTON & Co.

Erie, June 19, 1847. No. 5, Reed House.

NOTICE.

ALL person who know themselves to be indebted to Brewster, Brown, & Co., Mahaffey and Brown, or Mehaffey and Brewster, either at the Store or Woollen Factory, are hereby requested to pay their indebtedness by the first of July next; or otherwise expect to have costs added. Wool, grain of all descriptions, Butter and cheese, will be received in payment of debts due, if delivered at the Erie Woolen Factory.

Erie, June 26, 1847.